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OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY NUMBER 151

The University of Texas Record

Volume X, No. 2
July 15, 1910

Entered as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Austin

AUSTIN, TEXAS

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Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.

President Mirabeau B. Lamar.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RECORD

VOLUME X, NO. 2, JULY 15, 1910.

CONTENTS

CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES, by Charles R. Van Hise 79

SELFHOOD AND SERVICE, by John A. Rice, D. D..... 85

THE CHANGELESS IDEAL, by Charles H. Shaw..... 96

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, by Cecil H. Smith..... 116

THE UNIVERSITY:

General Notes—

Calendar of the Spring Term at Austin, 126; More Faculty Losses, 127; The Charles Durand Oldright Fellowship in Philosophy, 127; Lectures during the Spring Term, 129; Music during the Session of 1909-10, 129; The Fortnightly Club, 131; The University Coöperative Society, 131; Dr. Griffith Honored, 134; Vacation Activities of the Faculty, 135; Professor Potts's Railroad Transportation, 135; Miscellaneous Notes, 137.

Commencement—

In General, 138; The Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. Reception, 138; Commencement Sunday, 139; Alumni Day, 140; Commencement Day, 142; The Final Reception, 147.

The Department of Education—

Registration for 1909-1910, 148; Diplomas and Certificates Granted, 148; Work of Teachers' Committee, 148; Students Placed, 149; Outside Activities, 149; Dr. Farrington's Resignation, 150; Work of Advanced Students, 151.

The Department of Engineering—

In General, 152; Faculty Losses, 154; Senior Theses, 154; Positions Secured by Seniors, 154; Electrical Engineering, 155.

Matters of Public Interest from the Minutes of the Faculty.... 156

Transactions of the Board of Regents..... 160

Student Interests—

Y. M. C. A., 166; Y. W. C. A., 167; "The Masqueraders," 168; Student Elections, 169.

Athletics—

In General, 169; Baseball, 169; Track, 171; Tennis, 173; The Awarding of T's, 174.

The Texas Academy of Science 174

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS RECORD

VOLUME X, NO. 2, JULY 15, 1910

CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES*

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES R. VAN HISE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

On May 13, 1908, in the East Room of the White House, President Roosevelt delivered an epoch-making address before a notable audience. There were the members of the cabinet, the members of the supreme court, both branches of congress, the governors of all the states but two, and representatives of all the great national societies. Never before had the governors of the states been brought together to consider a matter of public welfare. Never before had the scientific men of the country met thus. And the president's address on the conservation of the nation's resources will go down to posterity as one of the great national documents. There were in addition a series of addresses of scientific men in reference to the different questions concerning particular resources with which they were working.

The governors of the states unanimously requested the president to appoint a national conservation commission, and many signified their intention to appoint state commissions immediately upon their return to their states. Later fifty-two state conservation commissions were appointed, and fifty-one of the great national societies appointed committees to take up the question of the conservation of the particular national resource in which each was interested.

A North American Conservation conference was held later, in which Mexico, the United States, Canada and New Foundland met together. Finally the National Conservation Association was formed with Ex-President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, as its first president; and when he resigned, Gifford Pinchot was elected to succeed him.

*An address delivered before the University of Texas on April 28, 1910.

We have never taken an inventory of our national resources. We are in the position of a man who, when bequeathed an estate, has gone on spending his money freely, and has never taken the trouble to ask what his capital is. Now, however, we are beginning to realize that the resources may not be limitless; that we must know what we have to depend on, and how long we can make it last.

There are four kinds of resources: our minerals, forests, water powers, and soil. Of all of our mineral resources, coal is the most important. Until about the middle of the Nineteenth Century we had scarcely begun to draw upon this resource; we had only scratched the surface, so to speak. But at the end of the first decade in this century, it will be found that, in the ten years, we have taken out more coal than in all the preceding decades together, just as each of the two decades previous was greatly in excess of the ten years before them.

The startling part of it all is that for every two tons of coal utilized, at least one ton has been wasted, by poor mining which leaves great pillars of coal in the shafts unnecessarily, and by other means. This waste can be reduced to 8 or perhaps to 10 per cent by a little care. Then, too, we have used extravagantly the coal that was not actually wasted. Witness the smoke nuisance in our large cities and manufacturing centers. It is estimated that the damage to the cities (not to speak of the inestimable damage to human health) due simply to the smoke nuisance is approximately $500,000,000 per annum. The new heating plant of the University of Wisconsin increases the efficiency of the coal used 35 per cent, and it is estimated that the sum spent in its installation will be saved in economy of operation in two or three years. If this is possible at a university, it is possible elsewhere, and needless waste of coal should be prohibited by law. For if the present waste and rate of increase of mining of coal are maintained, our coal supply will not last more than 150 years. I do not believe, however, that a century and a half will see the end of this resource, for I am certain that the geometrical rate of increase will not continue indefinitely, and the waste will be prevented.

Prior to 1850 some 5,000,000 tons had been taken out of the ground; at 1900 the amount had been increased to 270,000,000 tons; and in 1907 it was 480,000,000.

A hundred million acres of coal lands have passed from the

hands of the government into private ownership, either under the guise of agricultural lands or otherwise. Secretary Garfield, under President Roosevelt, withdrew 79,000,000 acres of coal lands from entry, pending classification by the U. S. Geological Survey, and President Taft has since added some 7,675,000 acres more. At the present time the lands which have been classified are being disposed of at 2 or 3 cents per ton for the high classes of coal. This is said by the director of the Geological Survey to be about one-tenth of the amount which is paid among private interests for similar lands. We have a right to demand that not one acre of coal land should be disposed of for less than the prices demanded by private owners. The present administration has proposed to congress that the coal lands be permanently held by the government and operated on the lease system with a royalty for the coal mined. The proposal should be accepted by congress and enacted into law.

In Alaska coal lands have been found which are known to contain at least 3,500,000,000 tons of high-grade product. But two-thirds of these have claims filed on them,—whether actual individual claims, according to the requirement of the law, or fraudulent ones designed to bring the lands under the present large holdings now being claimed remains to be decided by the authorities. If the claims are upheld as valid, the government will never get one-twentieth of their value. The best of the lands are worth thousands of dollars per acre. Under the old laws the lands must be filed upon by *bona-fide* claimants in their own interests. Many believe that these Alaskan claims have not been so taken, and that they have been fraudulently consolidated. These claims should not be patented until there is every evidence that they were taken in accordance with the law, and that they are not fraudulently consolidated.

When coal is gone, it is gone forever; but the metals are somewhat different. When the ores are taken out of the ground and reduced, they but add to the wealth of the nation. But when they are reduced to metallic form, we should use the metal again and again; we must lessen the great loss by waste that is constantly going on,—loss by rust and wear—and must use them over and over again.

The conservation principle applicable to the waters of the coun-

try is their complete utilization—waters for navigation, for domestic use, and for irrigation and water power. In our discussion we will deal only with the water powers. In the United States there is somewhat more than 5,000,000 horsepower developed by water power, with a possible 36,000,000 at the minimum flow during the low period of the year. But it is possible to increase this to 100,000,000 by development of reservoirs. Every time one horsepower of water power is developed there is a saving of ten tons of coal. If, therefore, water were substituted for coal in the development of power where this can now be done economically (which means the development of some 15,000,000 horsepower more), it would save the nation 150,000,000 tons of coal per annum, which would greatly lengthen the life of the coal supply of the country.

A careful, expert investigation has led to the conclusion that 50 per cent of the lands now under cultivation is depleted in fertility. Some 4,000,000 acres of soil have been wholly destroyed by erosion, and a vastly greater area damaged in a greater or less degree. The soil is made at a rate of not more than one inch in 500 years. Hence erosion must not be permitted to go on faster than that. It is certain that we are exceeding that rate. This reckless disregard of the erosion of the soil must cease. The soil is the most fundamental resource of the nation; from it come the food and clothing of the people. All other things are subsidiary. We have occupied the land on the average not more than 50 or 60 years, for, although the nation is nearly a century and a quarter old, until the beginning of the Nineteenth Century we occupied hardly more than a fringe of land along the Atlantic coast. The greater part of the broad fields of the South and West were not tilled until a generation or so ago.

The depletion of soil fertility is due not only to erosion, but to the loss of the valuable elements—nitrogen, potassium, and phosphates—through poor tillage, continuous cropping, and loss of the fertilizer produced on the farms, which is allowed to wash away in the streams. There is two and a half to seven or eight per cent of potassium in the original rocks, so that element shows no insuperable difficulty of renewal when it is taken from the soil. So also with nitrogen, which can be added through the growing of leguminous plants, such as clover, alfalfa, peas, and beans, and

through an electric process discovered, which makes it possible to combine nitrogen from the air directly with material to be used as fertilizer.

But the phosphorus is a different matter; that is the crucial element. When the supplies of rock phosphate in the rocks are exhausted there is no way to produce an additional available amount. It is easy to see where the responsibility for conservation lies in regard to a great national resource controlled by a few men, as, for instance, the anthracite coal. But it is not so easy to realize that every man who owns a farm of forty acres is responsible for the saving of the fertility of his land to those who come after him. Each is alike responsible to the nation for the trust which he holds.

There is but .11 of one per cent of phosphorus in the original rocks, or less than 1,500 pounds in the first eight inches of soil in an acre; and fields cropped fifty years in Wisconsin have lost one-third of this amount. If we assume that half as much has been lost in the United States as in Wisconsin, we can estimate that it would take the present output of the phosphorus mines for a hundred years to restore the loss; and we do not know that the supply is sufficient to last for that length of time. The high-grade rock of the Eastern states will probably not last more than twenty-five years. In the West, however, there are large areas of phosphate lands the total amount of phosphate in which has not yet been accurately ascertained. But it would be a sanguine view to take that the high-grade rock available in the country would last for so long a period as one hundred years.

Of our present output of 2,400,000 pounds of phosphate, we ship fifty per cent out of the country to enrich the fields of foreign peoples, when we need every pound ourselves. Someone said to me that we could not impose an export duty on it; I replied that we did not want an export duty. We want absolute prohibition of export.

One-third of the phosphate of farm manure is washed into the streams. And we in this country have made a great invention which we call the modern sewerage system, by which the fertilizer which is produced by cities is swept into the sea and lost. Why are the lands in western New York state which formerly sold for $60 and $100 an acre now selling at $20 and $30? Largely because the phosphates are gone. If we continue to deplete the

amount of phosphorus in our land, it is certain that it will be a poor and hungry people living in the United States a century hence. It is an absolutely assential constituent to the soil and to the food of man and animals alike.

We must count on man's having to live hundreds of thousands of years, perhaps millions of years, on the same land. It is therefore incumbent upon us to reduce the waste as far as possible, to conserve the resources so that the people who come after us may have food and clothing. We have already Noble, Powell, Pinchot, Roosevelt, on the roll of honor of those who are fighting for conservation, and a long line of others, we hope, will follow. The conservation of our national resources is our greatest responsibility and opportunity.

Conservation means the greatest good to the greatest number and for the longest time.

SELFHOOD AND SERVICE*

BY THE REV. JOHN A. RICE, D.D., OF NEW ORLEANS

"That the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work"—(Timothy 3:17).

The story of every life can be written in two words: Selfhood, Service. Men may be divided into four classes: those who sacrifice selfhood and service by indifference and forfeit both; those who sacrifice selfhood to service and by incompetence miss both; those who sacrifice service to selfhood and by all-consuming selfishness lose both: those who create a worthy selfhood and by giving it all out in service, gain both. This last is the ideal for which Paul is pleading,—self-completion for efficient service. When Jesus was asked which was the greatest commandment, He named three loves as the law of eternal life: God-love, neighbor-love, self-love. The order of this development is the reverse. First to come is self-love, then neighbor-love, then last of all God-love. We can love neither our neighbor nor our God until we love ourselves, for self is the measure of all things. Not until we love ourselves well enough to complete ourselves can we be ready for "every good work." For

> "Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
> These three alone lead to sovereign power."

The balancing of these two master passions, that for selfhood and that for service, is nowhere better expressed than in the life motto of Hillel, the grandfather of Gamaliel:

> "If I am not for myself, who is?
> If I am only for myself, what am I?
> If not now, when?"

The completion of self, then, the growth of an ample and adequate selfhood, is our first great task.

And how shall this be done?

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*Delivered before the Graduating Classes on Sunday, June 12, 1910.

I.

From one standpoint by cultivating, regulating, and seeking to satisfy our deepest yearnings. And what are these? What are the ultimate longings back of all our struggles? The sociologists have classified them as the desire for health, wealth, sociability, knowledge, beauty, righteousness. The fight for health need not detain us. The struggle for wealth has a wider and deeper meaning than appears on the surface. It is not merely the love of money, but rather the love of mastery. Men would rather die than be beaten at the game of business. It is the game spirit that rules. But real wealth is not simply material possessions. No personality is complete without that "lordship over things which orders them about, moulds them at the caprice of its own imagination," marshals them to its service. The Psalmist gives man place in the universe as a little lower than God. We are to master all things, or they will master us. And all real wealth is "the realization of independence among world forces."

Then there is the desire for knowledge. Holmes makes one of his characters boast that he can write the history of two worlds on the half of a postage stamp. Challenged, he draws an interrogation mark on one edge and an exclamation point on the other. We inquire here, we shall wonder there. Nor is an appreciation of the beautiful in nature, literature, art, life, everywhere less vital than knowledge to complete personality.

And the cry for righteousness, personal, social, civic, is the passion of this glad era.

And finally we all long for sociability, for the feeling that comes of fraternal fellowship on equal footing with each other and of filial communion with God.

II.

Looked at from another standpoint, the growth of selfhood means the coming into immediate contact with vital reality and living in the joy of that contact. All too many of us live on the outside of things. Jesus knew this when He offered Himself as the Door by which we might enter. We are on the outside of the richest joys of the home. We are on the outside of the intimate fellowship of religion and the church. We are on the outside of the mighty culture forces that are creating for others a new

heaven and a new earth. We are on the outside of those noble traditions, ideals, and aspirations which make the State. We are on the outside of the pulsing music of commerce and industry. We are on the outside of the great world-movements that are making tomorrow. We are on the outside of God's enchanting wonderland that lies at our feet. We are outside of it all. The human heart belongs on the inside, and will rest nowhere else. It is made for the true, the real, the beautiful, the good, and nothing else will hush its cries and give it peace. There is darkness, homelessness, loneliness, and weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth on the outside. And they that are on the outside are in an artificial, unreal, unsatisfying world. They are never themselves. Their wants are artificial. We hear of the high cost of living now, but we hear little of the cost of high living. Yet there are distinct levels of life. There is the physical, where the man and the beast are at one; the intellectual, where to see the wider is to sigh the more; the moral, where what we know passes into what we are; the raw materials of life into character, but where the soul has no skylights; the spiritual, where even now and here "our far-traveling hearts reach home and find God and self and rest and peace and the clue to life. There we live our real lives,

> "And the Master shall praise us,
> And only the Master shall blame;

And no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame,

> But each for the joy of the working,
> And each, in his separate star,

Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are."

III.

Again, the completing of one's self, the growing of an efficient selfhood, involves the securing of our birthright. That birthright consists, not primarily, often not at all, in titles to property, in stocks, bonds, and personal belongings. These are all valuable, but they are no part of ourselves. The higher birthright of the soul belongs alike to the foundling picked up on the street and the child of royalty awaited by an expectant world and greeted by the glad

acclaim of a grateful Empire. For it is our common inheritance in the experience of the race. Whatever our fathers made their own, yea, even what they sought and found not, what they tried to learn and could not, to do but did not, aspired to be but were not,—all this belongs alike to us all. Where shall we look for it and how shall we get it? The richest deposit of the race is its literature, which is "secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard." It preserves for us all that was dearest to them. Their interpretations of the phenomena of the universe are given in science and philosophy. Our institutions are the expression of their efforts to achieve themselves in association with each other. Their aesthetic appreciation of the world is available in the manifold forms of art. And deepest and most precious of all is their religious experience. We can be ignorant of many things without enduring hurt, but we neglect at our peril what our fathers learned of God and the spiritual universe. In a word, the heritage of the past is the total experience of the race. Huxley compares life to a game of chess, only we can't see the man who is playing on the other side. How men, nations, and races have played and won, played and lost, will show us with infinite precision what moves we dare make and what we dare not.

Not only the experiences of the past but a world-consciousness of the present is ours. It has been said that the Nineteenth Century made the world one big neighborhood. It will be the task of the Twentieth to make it one great brotherhood. To this end we must be able to think through the doings of all its people, before breakfast, and plan our day's work in view of what is happening to the last man in farthest land. Not only the experiences of men but a part in their work is ours. There is in us all a creative instinct that seeks expression in action. This must have a chance if we are to come to our own.

He who has secured his birthright to all these things is the richest of men though he be without all else. He who has all else without these is as poor as a lone millionaire stranded on a barren rock in unknown seas, forsaken and finally forgotten.

IV.

But the securing of this birthright is a tedious task. It involves the severe discipline of our capacities and powers into complete

self-command. One of the worst grievances one can have against himself is that he cannot use himself. A preacher and a jockey were trading horses in Darlington, S. C., some years ago. The jockey asked twenty-five dollars' difference. The preacher objected on the grounds that if you stood the two up together his horse was as long, as tall, as good-looking, as the other, and he could not, therefore, see the difference. Two men may be stood together, the one a famous hero, the other his unknown neighbor. The one may be as tall, as comely, as the other, yet there are infinite distances between them. The brain and nerves of the one may be as perfect as those of the other. Each has 600,000,000 nerve cells in the brain, but while the one uses some 400,000,000 of them, the other uses only some hundreds of thousands. It is as though the one discharged a third of these six hundred millions of electric batteries in driving the machinery of his life, while the other is content to carry even these two-thirds without even discharging so much as one of them. They are dead forever and carried as so much encumbrances. They are no part of his working self.

Their capacities for using this machinery of life may be by nature far different. Not one of us is without capacity ample for getting all that belongs to us, and powers sufficient to use it to practical ends. Much of our capital for this business of living is locked up in the unopened vaults of our capacious souls, and we have lost the keys. Indeed, some of us have deliberately thrown them away. And now we are compelled to make our way with a few paltry dollars when we are millionaires, billionaires, by right! Eyes have we but we see not, ears have we but we hear not, brains have we but we think not, hearts have we but we feel not, wills have we but we do not. The mighty men who have been the world's redeemers have not been those with extraordinary endowments, but those who have made extraordinary use of the ordinary gifts common to us all. Some years ago I was talking to a friend in the basement of a factory when a young man came near and touched a button that started an emery wheel revolving twenty-two hundred times to the minute and then held a piece of steel against it until a solid sheet of fire three feet long streamed from it. I asked what this meant, and my friend said: "He is preparing that piece of steel for fine work in the upper stories." So the fiery ordeals through which self-discipline takes us are only the

price we pay for efficiency in the work God has for us in the upper stories. Nothing is so costly as perfection, yet nothing is of so much worth.

V.

And getting complete command of ourselves involves also the expansion of our limitations, seeking the soul's world, spurning the worm's, building out ourselves till we provide escapes for all there is in us, and say with Psalmist: "Thou hast brought me into a large place." For

> "Truth is within ourselves; it takes no rise
> From outward things, whate'er you may believe.
> There is an inmost center in us all,
> Where truth abides in fullness; and around,
> Wall upon wall, the gross flesh hems it in,
> This perfect clear perception—which is truth,
> A baffling and perverting carnal mesh
> Binds it and makes all error; and to *know,*
> Rather consists in opening out a way
> Whence the imprisoned splendor may escape,
> Than in effecting entry for a light
> Supposed to be without."

Ours, then, is the task of opening out a way ample for the escape of this "imprisoned splendor" into the illimitable ranges of an infinite world filled with the Infinite God. Yet how tragic that so many of us are content to live with the worm in the world of sense, the world of smell and taste and touch and material sights and material sounds. The diameter of that world for some of us is only from fingertip to fingertip, or at most from the house where we eat and sleep to the workshop where we drive or are driven, often without heart and without hope. These have not even the passion for the best which stirs

> "The chance-sown, cleft-nursed seed
> That sprang up by the wayside 'neath the foot
> Of the enemy, this breaks all into blaze,
> Spreads itself, one wide glory of desire
> To incorporate the whole great sun it loves,
> From the inch-height whence it looks and longs."

I once knew a man who worked in a shop for forty-seven years on practically the same square foot of floor without any of the wild glory of desire to incorporate anything from his six feet of height. And there are others. Not only by our ignorances, but by our superstitions and fears, our unfaiths and misbeliefs, do we build an adamantine wall heaven-high around us and condemn ourselves to knowing nothing, thinking nothing, talking nothing, enjoying nothing, beyond its narrow limits.

It is possible for one to swing around a circle a few feet in diameter until he falls with exhaustion. Or it is possible for him to describe a new circle outside the old, and another outside of that until he thinks one that leaves its tracks beyond the outmost tracks of the visible world. So he can swing his life around a circle that grows no larger till he falls at last, or he can describe each day a new circle, to-morrow outside today, next week outside this week, the next year outside this year, till the imprisoned splendor escapes and he comes to the thing he called himself, far out "where the world is rimmed with light." Therefore

> "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
> As the swift seasons roll!
> Leave thy low-vaulted past!
> Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
> Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
> Till thou at length art free,
> Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!"

VI.

To sum up this growing of selfhood, this winning of self, this coming to our own, this completing of the soul, it means the faithful use of all available means for increasing the quantity and perfecting the quality of our lives. It means the earnest discharge of duty in the home. It means the full appropriation of the church and the institutions of religion. It means the diligent use of educational and cultural opportunities. It means loyalty to the obligations of citizenship. It means the making of a clean, courageous life while we make an honest living by work and trade. It means an attitude of openness to the truth, whatever the source

and whatever the price, and of passion for service, whatever the cost.

And what is life? Whatever it may be in essence, the test of it is sensitiveness, responsiveness. The kind of lives we are living is shown by the things that move us; the quantity of our lives is shown by the number of things that touch us. Both are indicated by the nature, range, and intensity of our feelings. Sensitiveness to nature's wonderland, sensitiveness to the realities of the spiritual universe, sensitiveness to all there is in man and to all there is revealed of God, sensitiveness to perspective and proportion in values. The feeling of the far side of near things and the near side of far things, the deep side of high things and the high side of deep things, the good side of bad things and the bad side of good things, the bigness of little things and the littleness of big things, the feeling of God, the feeling of all these, with unimpeded alertness and well-directed intensity, such are the marks of a living soul. It was to awaken this responsiveness that Jesus came.

During the war between the States, a young Southerner lay, wounded, desperately ill in the hospital in Richmond. Word came to his mother and she hurried to him. But the doctor forbade her even to enter the room where he lay. He had been in a stupor for days. After a time she begged just to go in and look at him. Standing for a while behind his cot, she reached over and laid her hand gently on his forehead. He opened his eyes and asked: "Mother, when did you come?" And then he awoke in a new world.

Poor, wounded humanity lay in a stupor till Jesus came, and with the love touch awoke us to the fulness of life.

And this responsiveness must grow even under the drudgery of toil. And this growth is slow and silent. It is not without significance that the first thirty years of Jesus's life were spent quietly in the workshop at Nazareth. The Savior draws a beautiful picture of the extremes that meet when He says: "Two women shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, the other left." Measured with the tape line of the outer world the distance between them was the diameter of the grindstone; measured with that of the inner world the distance between them was that from heaven to hell. So we are grinding at the mill: grinding in the brightness and glory of the morning hours, grinding under the

burning sun of the noon-tide, grinding with the waning energies of the long evening hours, grinding with fainting heart and failing strength far into the deepening darkness, even at midnight still grinding at the mill! Is that all the world holds for us? All that life brings us? Yet that is enough. For every sweep of the mill-stone may extend the range of the soul's grasp, describe widening areas for its touch with the true, the beautiful, and the good, and turn out the grist with which to feed the world's abiding hungers and its own. For the reward of faith is more faith; of hope, more hope; of love, more love; of life, more life.

VII.

The soul so completing itself is ready for any good work, for every good work anywhere; and no others are. You do not want a man on your football team that will not subject himself to the arduous drill necessary to alertness and efficiency. Failure for himself and the team is otherwise inevitable.

Pitiable beyond expression are those wind-swept, tide-driven souls that have no goal before and no motive passion within. They can only be cast up as drift-wood upon some barren shore. Pitiable also are those earnest souls that rush to their work with neither strength nor skill nor knowledge of the shoals in the hope of rescuing some poor perishing brother who might be going down in the dark. They are like the father that, unable to swim, jumped overboard to save his drowning child, and they were both lost together.

More pitiable still are those self-disciplined, expert masters of the sea that eat, drink, and are merry, enjoying the thrill of conscious power, but indifferent to the serious work to be done, heedless of the signals of distress about them. Blessed, thrice blessed, are those who have made themselves into mighty Mauretanias, ready to answer the wireless call of distress leagues away, ready also for the traffic of the nation.

No matter what career you may plan for yourselves, your first call is to manhood, to character, to culture that is productive. A farmer was once asked why he sent his boy away to college, since the boy was to be a farmer. His reply was: "To put as great a distance as possible between the man and the mule he plows." Even the call to plow is a call to get ready to plow well, and be a

world man as he plows—a man with a world-consciousness, a world-conscience, a sense of world brotherhood, a passion to give his life world-significance, and to appropriate and use the self-unfolding World Redeemer.

Paul draws a telling picture of the whole creation, animate and inanimate, waiting and watching, yea, longing, for the coming of such men when he says: "The earnest expectation of the creation waiteth for the revealing of the sons of God." And for such the whole creation holds, not only a chance, but a crown.

It is said that in one of the fierce battles of the civil war, William Thomas, who had heard the cries of wounded soldiers, fallen between the lines, as they begged for water, went to General Mart Gary and asked for permission to carry it to them. The General refused, but the Methodist preacher insisted, till at last he told him that he might go, but over his protest and at his own peril. With simple and unconscious heroism he went from man to man, holding a handkerchief on high as a flag of truce, giving each to drink, and taking off his hat and kneeling to pray with each. Both lines saw him, and both ceased firing. You are going out, young gentlemen, into a war in which many

> "Have really neither joy nor love nor light,
> Nor certitude nor peace nor help for pain;
> And they are here as on a darkling plain,
> Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
> Where ignorant armies clash by night."

In the din of that awful conflict you will hear, not only from thousands fallen between the lines, but also from those in the thick of the fight, and even from those preparing to enter, cries of "Water, water!" They will be calling for some kindly heart to give them the fellowship of struggle, for some kindly hand to give them help, help to complete themselves, to achieve themselves, help to follow and to feed their deepest longings, to get into satisfying contact with reality; help to secure their birthright, to command and use themselves, to expand their limitations and liberate their "imprisoned splendor;" help into a selfhood responsive to its whole environment, which is the abundant life. They will be crying above all for that satisfying communion which alone can quench their deepest thirst, quiet their restless spirits and bring peace at

eventide. It will be yours to hear these cries, and under the white flag of the peacemaker help to bring the answers. But you can do this only if you are yourself complete and completely furnished to fight at any cost in every good cause, as brother soldiers to every brave man, so that it can be said of you when the last battle is over and the smoke has cleared away: "He was

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

THE CHANGELESS IDEAL*

BY THE HON. CHARLES H. SHAW, LL. B., OF CINCINNATI

Character

The term character is derived from the Greek, and signifies a mark. It has been defined as a habit become fixed; a kind of sculpture in which man is sculptor and marble at the same time; the experiences of the past crystallized into the present and the sum of all past thoughts and feelings. Bayard Taylor says, fame is what you have taken; character is what you have given. The roots of character sink deeply into the soil of the past. Much of what men are today is traceable to pre-natal influences. Heredity signifies more today than ever before. One authority attributes more than ninety per cent of the experiences of life to this powerful influence. Naturalists tell us that snapping turtles snap while yet imprisoned in the shell. As life develops, a pattern is disclosed to the inner vision of the rational man. It is the plan according to which he is to fashion his character. Some patterns are larger and more intricate than others, but in the distribution no one has been overlooked or neglected. Perhaps, as in the case of Moses on the Mount, the pattern is the handiwork and gift of Jehovah. In the days of knighthood, men were converted into knights by a ceremony termed *Accolade,* which consisted of an embrace and a slight tap on the shoulder with the broad side of a sword. In England peers are created by writ or patent. Some seek in genealogical books to discover if they are some one. Others wait for a crisis to make them what they ought to be. Froude says one cannot dream himself into a character. He must hammer and forge himself one. Crises do not develop character. They only reveal it. Genealogical books do not discover character. They simply report the record of one's forebears. The formation of character is not to be accomplished in a day. It is the work of years. Perhaps the task will never be fully completed. We need manifest no surprise at this, for time is required to ma-

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ture things that are worth while. A straw may be grown in a few weeks, but a century is required to produce an oak. A mosquito passes from its first stage to its active and venomous maturity in a period of two hours and a half. But in its maturity it is nothing more than a pestiferous insect. All things of value are costly. In order to attain unto a position among the great characters of the past, one must pay the price. So-called "Free grace" cost the agony and life-blood of the Son of God. Bacon affirms that character develops in solitude. We do not question the affirmation, but we believe that there are other atmospheres conducive to its growth. Our position is proved by the fact that many of the world's greatest men have emerged from environments characterized by turmoil and strife. The ancient Spaniards who enjoyed a period of quietness and peace of four hundred years' duration were weakened by it. They furnished little materials for Roman history. Nothing is so lasting as character. Aristotle says, "It is not wealth but character that lasts." And our own Webster writes: "If you work in marble, it will perish; if upon brass, time will efface it; if you work upon mind, eternity will not efface it." Character, like the building, should be carried forward to completion. It should be crowned, as were the Gothic temples, with its finial. Chesterfield, writing to his son, said, "I wish you a Corinthian edifice upon a Tuscan foundation." It seems as though every one should be interested in the formation of a worthy character. But there is no apology to offer for neglect on the part of one who by reason of choice opportunities has been privileged to climb the heights and behold the elect of the past. Character is what we are as distinguished from reputation, which is what we appear to be. We cannot conceal from others our inward condition. As Cuvier gets a megatherium from a tooth and Agassiz an undiscovered fish from a scale, so the world draws our inward state from an unguarded look, word, or act. He who complained that the Creator failed to place a window in the human breast, forgot to consider the face. Through it, like the Ancient Mariner, who was compelled to tell the story of the killing of the Albatross to all who were marked to listen, man tells the story of his inner life.

Solomon's Temple

Character has been likened unto a building. The likeness is not perfect, but the resemblance between the material building and the immaterial character is interesting and striking. The building above all others that has been used in this connection throughout the ages is the Temple of Solomon. And those who have resorted to the illustration have thus manifested their superior judgment. No building in the world has received so much attention and study as this one. Its architecture and symbolical meaning have engaged the study of many of the world's best students. This interest and investigation is not attributable to the size or the dimensions of the building. It was but ninety feet long, thirty feet broad, and forty-five feet high. Compared with some of the temples of Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt, it sinks into insignificance. Placed side by side with the great cathedrals of today, it undergoes an almost total eclipse. But Solomon's Temple was not celebrated because of its size and dimensions. It was a monument of wealth rather than of skill and science. The expenditure of gold upon it exceeded anything known. No modern building of a sacred character equals it as regards situation and magnificence. The preparations for the building were made by King David. He gathered the materials together, but the blood upon his hands forbade his active participation in the enterprise. Solomon's name has been given to this edifice. He was the builder. He did not perform the manual labor, but the inspiration and the direction of the enterprise were his. The wisdom of this ancient ruler has been celebrated in song and story, but his Temple is an imperishable monument to his superiority over the people of his time. He began the structure in the fourth year of his reign. He could not foresee the future, and therefore he took advantage of the present. His wisdom informed him as to the dangers of procrastination. The site selected was the choicest in the Promised Land. It was the eastern hill of Jerusalem, known in sacred literature as Mt. Zion. A building such as he contemplated erecting called for a magnificent situation. The situation added an additional luster to the structure. From this eminence was afforded an exquisite view of the Kedron valley and the Mount of Olives. Travelers approaching the Holy City could not but be

attracted by the golden dome, which glowed against the azure of the sky. The plans of the building were of divine origin. They were substantially those of the Tabernacle of the wilderness. The chief difference was the doubling of the dimensions. Solomon accepted the plans and fashioned his building according to them. The solid rock furnished a suitable base upon which to rest the foundations. The material of these was strong stone that could resist the ravages of time. Stone, wood, gold, and the baser metals were used in the construction of the superstructure. The exterior was of white stone even unto the roof. The boards of cedar within were covered with plates of pure gold. It was white without and golden within. The exterior was suggestive of purity. The interior dazzled all who entered with its golden covering. The humblest service was thoroughly performed, and the minutest of the materials was subjected to inspection. The nails that held the plates of gold to the cedar boards were of pure gold. The Temple faced the east. It was in the east that the Ancients believed God had his dwelling place. They, therefore, turned their faces in that direction. Solomon placed the entrance on the west, so that the Jews should not honor the sun as divine. He would have them worship God in spirit and in truth. No sound of mason or carpenter could be heard on the sacred hill. All the materials were prepared at a distance from the chosen site. Thus the building arose amid tranquility. Some one has beautifully said, "Like some tall palm the noiseless fabric grew." The stones of the Temple were so combined that they seemed to have been joined together by nature. Harmony prevailed among the parts.

For a period of seven years the laborers kept at the task. A less beautiful and endearing structure might have reached completion in a briefer time. At length the building was completed. All that love or wealth or skill could devise had been lavished upon it. It now appeared like a mass of snowy marble and gold. Like some great character in a barren age, it stood upon its foundation alone. None stood by it with which it might be compared. Had it been human, it would have lacked agreeable associations. Around his Temple, Solomon raised a partition for the exclusion of the vulgar. The priests might enter the holy place, but the Holy of Holies was reserved for the High Priest, who visited it once a year. This Temple was not unlike similar

buildings of the past. It was not intended to accommodate the assembled peoples; it was designed to be the special dwelling place of God. Solomon spared no expense in securing materials or workmen. He built the Temple for the glory of God and not to subserve any selfish ends. The site, which was identical with the one upon which Abraham prepared to offer up Isaac, his son, is suggestive of the sacrifice necessary to complete so great a work. At the dedicatory services a thick cloud overspread the Temple. It darkened the place and gave evidence to the people that God was pleased with the house that had been prepared for him. In the course of time this splendid Temple met with destruction at the hands of an oriental despot. The cedar was burned, the foundations were disturbed, the holy vessels were borne away. But the memory of the building has not been obliterated, its influence has not passed away. The description of it so enamored Emperor Justinian that he made it the highest ambition of his life to surpass it. It influenced the architecture of the Christian churches during the Middle Ages, and after three thousand years the colossal foundations still remain despite the wreck of war and the changes of the world.

The Pillars

The building of which we have spoken has afforded us many striking analogies. But perhaps the most attractive and impressive truth which may be derived from a study of it is to be found in connection with the pillars which upheld the porch. Let us say at the outset that a porch adorned this stately building. To be more correct, we might say that it was an open-pillared court formed by a prolongation of the roof and walls. It was as broad as the building, or thirty feet. Its depth was fifteen feet. Its height was forty-five feet. This porch rested on two great pillars. These pillars were brazen and were moulded in the form of the stalk of a lily. They were hollow and had a thickness of four fingers' breadth, or three inches. Their shafts were twenty-seven feet high exclusive of their chapiters. They were eighteen feet in circumference. They rested on golden pedestals, and at the top they broadened into a capital of lily leaves. The pillar on the left or north was termed Boaz. This name signified "in it is strength." The pillar on the right or south was called Jachin. This name

meant, "He shall establish." Both of them were alike. They were constructed by Hiram of Tyre, who was skilled in the art of working gold, silver, and brass. They were reckoned a marvel of workmanship, and the Jews never wearied of recounting their glories. The striking peculiarity of these pillars is given to us in 1 *Kings* 7-22, which reads as follows: "Upon the top of the pillars was lily work; so was the work of the pillars finished." Herein is set before us the union of strength and beauty.

Life's Pillars

In every life there should exist certain essential qualities. These qualities may be likened unto pillars, for they support the individual in his social relations. These pillars of the individual life should be complete. And in order to be complete they should unite strength and beauty. They should resemble the pillars of the porch. Some rest satisfied with the attainment of strength. Others think they have accomplished their end when beauty enters their possession. But it is only as the pillars combine these two qualities that we can say of them that they are complete. Time will not permit the consideration of all the pillars. We shall, therefore, treat of a few of the most important of them.

1. Physical Strength

The first pillar to which we shall refer is physical strength. We place this first for the reason that in a very real sense it underlies the efficacy of all the others. We need not define the term, for every one is familiar with the thing itself. This pillar is a most attractive one. Men look upon it in life, literature, and art, and find pleasure in doing so. The almost universal longing is for physical strength. This longing is due to the impression that strength insures a lengthened lease of life. The ambitious youth strives for it. Adult age struggles to retain it. Old age mourns its loss. Those who have it not seek to find it. Many who have lost it seek to regain it. Usually, physical strength ministers to longevity, success, and happiness. To this rule there have been notable exceptions. Some have risen to lofty altitudes despite their weakness, but unto what additional heights could they have attained had they been endowed with physical strength! So important

has this quality been considered that expensive means have been introduced for its development. It cannot be compared with the intellectual and the moral qualities, but it is singularly valuable. Some have sought physical strength as an end in itself. In this they have erred. Sooner or later it must be laid aside. The spirit of man is only a tenant, and it must vacate its habitation. Physical strength is not so important a factor in the industrial world as it was a few years ago. The introduction of machinery has thrust it into the background. Arms and fingers stronger and more accurate than those of men perform the laborious tasks. Steel has supplanted flesh and blood. In a few spheres, however, it is still an important factor, and it will be valued as long as man's sojourn upon the earth continues. But the pillar of physical strength is not complete in itself. Like Boaz and Jachin, it needs a lily work to complete it. One may attain unto the stature of an Anakim; possess the strength of an Emperor Maximus, who could uproot small trees with his hands; endure like the Tartars, who could eat, drink, and sleep on horseback; run as swiftly as Ahimaaz of Holy Writ; speed an arrow from the bow as unerringly as the Emperor Commodus; and hunt as successfully as Nimrod of antediluvian fame; but if *gentleness* is lacking, the pillar is incomplete.

2. Humor

Humor is one of the pillars of a symmetrical life. It has been defined as that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas an incongruous or fantastic turn and tends to excite laughter and mirth. But however it may be defined, the thing itself is as familiar as the sky above. Man has been termed the humorous animal. He of all the animals upon the planet has been endowed with the power of producing and appreciating humor. Opinions have differed as to the value of humor in human life. One refers to it as a means of grace. Another terms it the spice of conversation. Still another considers it an aid to digestion and a promoter of health. On the other hand, there are those who ignore or minimize its influence. Attila maintained an unbroken gravity amid the mirth of his feasts. Carlyle's Teufelsdrockh was only known to have laughed once. Chesterfield warns his sons against laughter.

But regardless of the praise or censure, humor plays an important part within the circle of the human family. In conversation, art, and literature, it will probably continue to make itself evident until the end of time.

There are various qualities of humor. In this it resembles merchandise. The pillar of humor is not complete apart from the lily work. One may be a dungeon of wit like Dr. Samuel Johnson; he may have a rhinocerotic laugh, or he may laugh quietly and gently like our Senators at Washington; but the humor he invents as well as that which he recognizes should be characterized by *chastity*. It should be such as can be told in the presence of women and children without transforming the complexion from alabastrine to ruby. We do not condemn a friendly and faithful hound for expressing his affection by planting his miry paw upon our immaculate shirt bosom. He is ignorant of the nature of his act, and the polluted linen can be restored to purity and whiteness. But he who knowingly plants the miry paw of an unchaste humor upon the spotless fabric of the mind, where the imprint will remain forever and reveal itself to the world in an unguarded moment, is guilty of a crime.

3. Education

Education is the third of life's pillars. The term signifies to lead forth or to bring up. True education seeks the accomplishment of two ends. The first is that of mental discipline. The second is that of imparting facts. The former is considered the more important of the two. Few persons question the value of education. Here and there the voice of prejudice and ignorance is heard in condemnation, but the world is deaf to its protest. The modern slogan everywhere is an adequate education for the masses and an advanced training for all who desire it. The benefits of education are numerous and above computation. It enfranchises its possessor, it affords an exquisite pleasure, it ministers to temporal success, it discloses the past and lifts the veil of the future. Indeed, it makes one increasingly like his Maker. The prime requisites for securing this invaluable acquisition are natural endowment and burning desire.

The school is the ideal place in which to secure an education, but many eminent individuals have sought independently in the fields

of reading, travel, conversation and experience for mental riches, and their search has been rewarded. No one ever completes his education. He cannot do so until he has comprehended the mysteries of the universe. It is customary, notwithstanding, to graduate successful students from the schools. To many this exercise marks the conclusion of mental effort. To the few it signifies the commencement of a life-long search for truth. Graduation is perhaps the most eventful occasion in the student's life. Matriculation is impressive but it is not so much so as graduation. The completion of the course of study; the laying aside of text books; the more or less rigid examinations; the arrival of distinguished visitors; the delivery of orations; the conferring of diplomas or degrees; and the parting from friends and school, all make impressions that continue with us until the hour of death.

To abolish the graduation exercises would be to rob school life of one of its prime attractions. No one would suggest such a radical departure. And yet this custom so indissolubly connected with scholastic life has its dangers. The hour of graduation is one of temptation to the student. He has taken advantage of his apportunities and he has scaled the heights of learning. All have not enjoyed such opportunities and privileges. The joy that arises in his breast at this hour is due in a measure to his having arisen above others. If all men stood by his side on the intellectual mount, his happiness would be lessened. The temptation is to become egotistic. If he succumbs to the temptation, it reveals itself in bearing, facial expression, voice, speech, and action. He forgets that his original endowments, early environment, superior opportunities, restless and conquering ambition have been bestowed upon him. He does not consider that he was not consulted as to the age, land, or family of his birth. And he perhaps does not take into consideration that much of his knowledge is incomplete and imperfect, and that some day much of it may have to be recast. Compared with lower humanity he is educated. Placed side by side with his Maker he is ignorant.

Education is one of the strongest pillars of life. And yet it is imperfect. It, like the others, needs a lily work in order to its completion. One may have graduated from Oxford, the school for gentlemen; he may have received the title of "Wonderful Doctor," as did Roger Bacon from his contemporaries; he may have the

memory of a Macaulay, and, like the Emperor Julian, be able to listen, write, and dictate at one and the same time; he may, like Athanasius, understand the language of the crows, and, like Prometheus, one of the Titans, make men out of clay and steal fire from heaven and give them life; indeed, he may be the Sirius or Dog Star of the intellectual world, and have his erudition proved by an attempt upon his life; but his pillar of education is incomplete unless upon its capital can be traced the lily work of *humility*. This humility is a consciousness of not having attained. As the ancient Jews strove after the title of Rabbi, so many today seek the name of Doctor. But to be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance in the world.

4. Truth

Pilate asked Jesus of Galilee the question, "What is truth?" Jesus maintained an unbroken silence and the question was not answered. We wish that he had given the Roman Officer an answer to his query. But our wish is in vain. Men are still asking and endeavoring to answer this selfsame question. It has been defined as conformity to fact or reality. But what is fact or reality? It is probable that no satisfactory definition has yet been formulated. Yet all men in the general and practical affairs of life recognize truth. There is, it is true, an intermediate ground between truth and falsity where men become confused and where opinions differ. Were all untruthfulness confined to this indeterminate sphere, the world would be more advanced than we find it at the present time. The sin of the world is not the inability to distinguish truth, but the unwillingness to accept it when recognized. It is well-nigh impossible to overestimate the value of truth. It is the distinguishing characteristic of God. Without it God would not be God. Among men it is of incalculable value. It underlies all satisfactory intercourse between nations. It is the safeguard of nations. Without it the political, commercial, social, domestic, and private life of people would be exceedingly unsatisfactory. Lying is one of the most hopeless forms of vice. Some have termed it the most hopeless. At any rate, we are told that the gates of the Celestial City are forever barred against him who prostitutes the truth. Truth is one of the most essential pillars of life. In it is great strength. But it is incomplete. It is possible for one to consider truth as the noblest of virtues, as did the ancient Germans; or to

be filled with a high estimate of its importance, as was Socrates; or to have been trained to tell the truth from seven years of age up, as were the Persians; or to deliver oaths as implacable as Hannibal's; or to permit his breasts to be torn off rather than utter an untruth, as did Simplicius of Sicily; but his pillar of truth is incomplete without the lily work of *charity* or regard for others' feelings. One may commit homicide with the tongue or pen that has been dipped in the liquid of pure truth. There is no law that makes it a crime, but it is homicide nothwithstanding. Who has not heard some candid one say, "Excuse me, but I must speak my mind"? And who has not been injured by such speaking of the mind?

5. *Justice*

Justice is the fifth pillar. It is among the indispensable ones. The root meaning of the word is, to do that which is fitting. It is as difficult to define justice as it is to define truth. Webster defines it as "Conformity to the principles of righteousness and rectitude in all things." But here we may ask, what are the principles of righteousness and rectitude? The administration of justice is a most delicate task. This is true in private as well as in public life. And yet a knowledge of justice, apart from the more complicated situations of life, is possessed by most men. Justice has many able and enthusiastic champions. Webster claims that it is the highest interest of man upon the earth. One has termed it the greatest of all virtues. Another has assigned to it Truth for a handmaid; Freedom for its child; Safety for its follower; and Victory for its achievement. But while justice has had its defenders, it has also had its critics. It has been referred to as a noble fancy. One brands indiscriminate and indiscreet justice as the last temptation of a virtuous mind. Another speaks of justice as the fear of suffering injustice. But however it may be eulogized or maligned, it remains the great standing policy of civil society. It wields a potent influence in every sphere of life. It makes for good government and happiness. "It becomes the monarch better than his crown." It adds dignity to the private citizen. But justice, like the other pillars, is not complete. It needs its lily work. One may be as just as the Court of King Arthur that condemned Queen Guinevere to be burnt for crime; he may be as just as Virgo, the goddess of justice, or Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges of the

infernal regions, noted for his strict and impartial justice; but his pillar of justice is incomplete without the lily work of *mercy.* Mercy, it is said, often inflicts death and murders, pardoning those who kill. But one cannot be just who is not humane. No less a person that Theodosius, while admitting justice to be the most important duty, testifies that mercy is the most exquisite pleasure. In England the King promises to couple mercy with justice. The Book of Books tells us that God's mercy endureth forever.

6. Friendship

Friendship is not least among the pillars. The word signifies to love. It is an attachment between persons. Many appropriate and beautiful tributes have been paid to it. It has been called love without the music and the flowers; the cordial drop to make the nauseous draught of life go down, and also the wine of life. But it has not escaped questioning. Alcibiades refused to trust his friends in Athens, and affirmed that he would not trust his mother in matters of life and death. It is claimed that there is little true friendship in the world and that such as does exist flees out of the path of the poor man. The critics are in error. There is friendship, as close as the tree and vine or as oxygen and hydrogen in water, among men. A prominent writer has said, "He promises himself too much who, entering into life, expects to find many friends." If one makes one friend in a lifetime, he is fortunate. In this world of disappointment and bereavement, friendships are needed. In every stage and sphere of life, they prove their worth. Friendship aided the United States in the struggle for independence. While Washington fought the battles, Franklin formed the friendships.

The firmest friendships appear to be formed during the period of adolescence. There are exceptions to this rule, however. Many of them are forced by caprice and chance, rather than because of principles of virtue. Friendship is not complete. It needs a lily work before it may be said to be complete. One may boast of a friendship as strong as that possessed by Pythias, who offered his life for Damon in the event of his failure to return; or like that of Antonio, who pledged a pound of flesh for his friend Bassanio; or like that of Boswell, who never passed the spot where he met Dr. Johnson without reverence; and yet if the lily work of *constancy*

is absent, the pillar of friendship is incomplete. There are two kinds of friendship in the world: one is called friendship of the court, and the other friendship unto the altar. The former is uncertain and does not deserve the name of friendship. The latter is constant and represents what friendship should be. Washington once said, "Actions and not words are the true criteria of friendship." Tennyson tells us how Sir Bedivere, attracted by the jewels in the handle of Excalibur, deceived his friend King Arthur in the hour of his death. His friendship lacked the lily work of which we are speaking.

7. *Love*

Love is perhaps the most attractive of all the pillars. Like truth, it has escaped analysis. But the term as well as the thing it represents is familiar throughout the whole world. In the absence of a definition, we might say that true love is God endeavoring to manifest himself through his creatures. Love is of various kinds. The most common of these are the maternal, paternal, fraternal, filial, and conjugal. All of these, it may be, are the offshoots of the same root.

The critics have not spared love. One writer speaks of it as the tyrant of men. Another calls it the child of folly. The Stoics treated it as a disease. Napoleon claims that the passion is injurious to humanity and fatal to individual happiness. "How great an ill to man is love," is the exclamation of a leading thinker of his time. But despite this criticism and depreciation, love continues to be the everlasting topic and the passion that exerts the widest influence. It is among the valued things of this world. Drummond speaks of it as the greatest thing in the world. It is the bulwark of the nation. It insures the perpetuity of the race. It makes the home what it is. In every drama performed upon the stage of human life it has played a leading part.

And yet love is incomplete. It needs a lily work to bring it to perfection. One's love may prompt him to leap into a den of contending beasts like the Knight of Delorges upon the invitation of Cunigonde; it may lead him to swim the Hellespont, as did Leander to meet Hero; it may influence him to drink a love potion, as did Sir Tristram and La Beale, and become as constant in his love as was Petrarch to his Laura; and his love may be as abiding as that existing between Launcelot and Guinevere: but if the lily

work of *unselfishness* does not discover itself upon the capital the pillar is incomplete. Much love does not deserve the name. It is selfishness. It is a pseudo-love that destroys its objects when it passes into the possession of another. A false love that turns to hate when personal gratification is denied. Jean Valjean tested the completeness of his love for Cosette in that all-night struggle so graphically portrayed by Victor Hugo. At dawn he won the victory. It broke his heart to give Cosette to Marius, but he did it. His pillar of love was marked with the lily work of unselfishness.

8. Benevolence

Benevolence is another important pillar. Its name means, "I wish well." It is found wherever the human family has pitched its tents or built its cities. All men have become familiar with benevolence by its exercise, or by becoming recipients of its benefits or by observing its operations. It manifests itself in the erection of hospitals, orphanages, and asylums; in the establishment of lodging and eating houses and dispensaries for the indigent; in dispensing private charity and public benefactions. The gamut of benevolence extends from the gift of the widow's mite to the princely largess of the millionaire. It finds its highest manifestation in the gift of life for the amelioration of human woes. Dr. Samuel Johnson affirms that it is impossible for men to exercise pure benevolence. His meaning is that the motives will be mixed. Motives strike their roots so deeply into the secret soil of life that it is difficult and well-nigh impossible to trace them. Dr. Johnson may be correct, or he may be in error.

But admitting that what men term benevolence has an existence, we cannot ascribe to it perfection. It is a strong pillar, but it is incomplete. It needs a lily work upon its capital. A benevolent spirit may, like Titus, cut off his hand to ransom his sons; or lay down his life for another, as did Sidney Carton to save Darnley. He may rival the bird of tradition that plucked a thorn from the Savior's crown, and deserve at his death the red roses that custom lays upon the graves of the benevolent in the British Isles; but unless the lily work of *modesty* crowns the pillar, it remains forever incomplete. He who gives for fame or glory has his reward. It is the praise of human-kind. Strictly speaking, he does not give. He enters the mart of public opinion and purchases praise with

his gold. Many, perhaps unconsciously, commit this error. In the story of the Holy Grail a silver trumpet awakens the chaste nun and apprises her of the approach of the Lord's Cup along its pathway of silvery light. Not a few would have an alarm sounded in advance of their deeds of benevolence. Pope says, "He who builds a church to God will never mark it with his name." And Swedenborg tells us that the angels of heaven refuse all praise for worthy deeds performed.

9. Patriotism

Patriotism is one of the greatest among the pillars. A simple definition of this term is, "Love of country." Patriotism is diffused throughout the whole world. Scott asks the question,

> "Breathes there the man with soul so dead
> Who never to himself hath said
> This is my own, my native land?"

He asks it without expecting a negative answer. Few men lack this quality. Patriotism is based on differences of ancestry, tradition, language, and religion. It discovers itself in the conversation, literature, and common life of the people. In its dormancy it is scarcely observable, but when it is aroused by aggression or insult, it becomes the fiercest and most formidable of human passions. The generality of mankind has ever looked upon patriotism as a virtue elevated above reproach. But some have dared to call its importance and value into question. It has been called "The gilded halo that hovers around decay," and "the last refuge of a scoundrel." It is claimed that it is derived from a strong sense of one's own interest and that each one views a great political event in the light of his own selfish and particular interest. The soldier's courage, it is said, is the cheapest and the most common quality of human nature. A forward writer has spoken of it as the love of advancement and emolument. But it is stronger than love or friendship, and may truly be said to be the strongest of the passions.

If we admit that there is a pure and unadulterated patriotism, we can not claim for it completeness or perfection. It needs a lily work upon its capital to bring it to its finished state. The state may mean more to an individual than it did to the Greeks

who attributed to it a religious significance; the love of country may prompt this individual to build a wall around the land, as did Che Wang Te; or lay down his life to save the national life, as did the Spartans for whom a tumulus was reared at Thermopylae; and to deserve the title of "Deliverer," as did Stilicho, who twice saved Italy in her trying hours; but if the lily work of *altruism* is not found upon the pillar of his patriotism, it remains unfinished. Altruism is that love of human kind that rises above mountain barriers, obliterates artificial national boundaries, and crosses oceans. It is that love that sees in every human being a creature of the Most High and a member of the same family. It is that love that sympathizes with the unfortunate everywhere and extends a helping hand to the downtrodden and oppressed because they are men rather than because they are countrymen. Altruism is love of country plus love for the whole world.

10. Independence

Independence is in a sense an exceedingly important pillar. It is to the other pillars what the keystone is to the arch. It makes all of the others stronger and more effective. The term independence is a most common one at the present time. It glows upon the pages of our papers and books, it falls from the lips of all classes of people, it is being translated into every language, it is becoming popular among the masses. The people of the earth are awaking from their age-long lethargy. They are becoming aware of their rights and of their latent powers. The yoke they have worn is chafing them. Independence is in the atmosphere; it has become their watchword. This spirit when thoroughly awakened is invincible. What course it will take when fully aroused no one can prophesy. Perhaps thrones will totter to their fall and scepters fall from royal fingers. It may be that new and changed states will rise upon the ruins of old and ancient ones. The spirit of independence has not been an unmixed evil. It has been responsible for helpful revolutions. It has fearlessly examined the inheritances of the past and corrected hurtful errors. It has boldly entered upon new paths and made discoveries and inventions invaluable to the world. No valid objection can be raised against a right manifestation of this spirit of independence.

Every man has been endowed with an intellect, and He who made the endowment expects each one to exercise his gift. Had He intended otherwise the leaders only would have been given the power of independent thought. The people today are unlike the Jews of old, who said to David, "Thou art worth ten thousand of us." They are like the boatman who said while ferrying a noble person across a dangerous stream, "There is no one on board of whom I think more than I do myself." Like the Third Estate of France, the people are clamoring to become something. The ancient oriental governments were despotic; the ruler was everything, the people were nothing. A Roman slave could not aspire to the seat of a Senator, while Caligula dared to make his horse a consul.

Independence is a strong pillar. Its strength is growing. But it is not complete. It needs a lily work upon its capital to bring it to perfection. One may be possessed with *eleutheromania*. a mad thirst for freedom; he may have the fires of the French Revolution burning within his breast; he may, like Zebek Dorchi, who led the Tartars, a simple people, into the wilderness, lead men to their rights: but unless the lily work of *consideration* appears upon the capital of the pillar, it remains incomplete. Freedom has been used as a synonym for independence. Voltaire says, "If a man is born free, he ought to govern himself." But it was never held that a citizen of the United States could do as he pleased. His freedom is bounded by his neighbor's rights. Earth is too circumscribed for absolute independence among men. Consideration for the feelings and rights of others is the complement of Independence.

Ambition

In considering the pillars of life and the lily work necessary to bring them to perfection, we have raised a lofty standard. The one who expects to attain unto this exalted standard must be ambitious. A brief treatment of the subject of ambition will afford a helpful conclusion to the matter in hand. Ambition is derived from a Greek word meaning "to walk around." The word has specific reference to the custom of candidates going about soliciting votes. Sallust attributes the downfall of Rome to ambition. Euripides calls ambition the baneful and unjust of the deities. Cromwell charges his men to fling away ambition because by it the angels

fell. But these critics are referring to a material and a temporal ambition, to one that seeks the extrinsic rather than the intrinsic. Notwithstanding the remark of Napoleon that the desire for perfection is the worst disease that ever afflicted the human mind, we have no apology for the lofty standard held up in the foregoing pages. The goal toward which the character builder is striving is frequently portrayed as something above and beyond. There may be no harm in this figure, but it is not true to fact. The goal is not above and beyond, but within. It is the enlargement and development of the spiritual entity that is destined to survive the shock of death that constitutes progress. He who determines to achieve greatness in this sphere must make this his sole ambition. He may give due attention to material things, but the chief longing must be for improvement within. Cæsar, we are told, was dominated by a threefold ambition. This triple ambition was Love of pleasure, Thirst for knowledge, and Consuming desire for glory. In the realm of which we are speaking there are no triple ambitions. If one is ambitious at all, his ambition should be exalted. The Tyrians loved wealth and despised conquest. They are almost forgotten. Young writes, "He builds too low who builds below the sky." No man can attain unto the ideal who lacks the consuming desire. He must have a secret call like the buffaloes and locusts who rush madly across country to the salt licks. He must pray to his God, like Socrates, who said, "O beloved Pan, grant me to become beautiful in the inner man."

We have said that the realization of the ideal does not consist in a change of location, but in a change of condition. But for the purposes that will justify it, let us use the figure of a journey or a pilgrimage. The way over which the seeker for perfection must travel leads upward, never downward. It is frequently rough and indistinct. He who travels this way must be subjected to a measure of isolation, for the throngs do not move upward. The companionships are sufficient, however, and they make up in their attractiveness what they lack in numbers. The struggling soul is beset by numerous temptations. Siren voices, musical and ravishing, call to ways that are delightful and more easily traveled. The progress is slow and at times indistinguishable. The baser self suggests a relaxation of effort. But the prospect grows increasingly brighter, the miasmas of the valley are less perceptible. The

atmosphere becomes clearer and the sunlight warmer and brighter. Landscapes discover themselves to the anointed vision. Like Christian in Bunyan's allegory, the ambitious one sees the Beulah Land of his dreams far off in the vanishing distance. The soul is impressed with the certainty of ultimate success. He feels, like Petrarch, who was early impressed with the thought that he would come to honor, that the ideal will be realized. The satisfaction is superior to any other. There is neither regret nor remorse. Gelimer, the Vandal King, marching in the triumph of Belisarius, kept repeating the words, "Vanity, Vanity, All is vanity."

In this quest no advantage can be gained by resorting to forbidden means. An Ephesian fired the temple of Diana for glory; Macbeth killed Duncan to secure his crown; Empedocles threw himself into flaming Aetna to impress the people that he was a god. The hands of the ambitious one may be and must be clean. The ideal will never be attained. The soul in its essence is capable of infinite development and the attainment of the ideal would mean stagnation. The knowing ones are grateful that the ideal may never be reached. The effort to improve is the chief pleasure of life. Deprived of this, man would lose much, if not all, of his happiness.

And yet, although man cannot attain unto his ultimate ideal, he can attain tomorrow unto the ideal of today. However contradictory it may sound, man is constantly attaining unto his ideal, his present ideal, while he may never fully attain unto his ultimate ideal. There lurks in every human breast a desire for earthly distinction. But only the few glimpse the glories of a perfect character and pant for its possession. History is concerned with but fifteen civilized nations. All of the others are deserving of a brief and passing notice only. So it is among individuals. Ambition is the golden fleece of the elect. It goes before them like the holy, inextinguishable fire upon the golden altar borne before Cæsar. It leads them ever onward and upward. The dust of Alexander the Great has been spread abroad by the agency of the wind. His sarcophagus is displayed to the eyes of the curious and vulgar in a museum. So earthly ambitions end in ruin. But he who is ambitious for the spiritual and the eternal will enjoy the fruits of his efforts forever.

"Still I must climb if I would rest;
The bird soars upward to its nest;
The young leaf on the treetop high
Cradles itself against the sky.

"I cannot in the valley stay;
The great horizons stretch away;
The very cliffs that wall me round
Are ladders unto higher ground.

"And heaven draws near as I ascend;
The breeze invites, the stars befriend;
All things are beckoning to the best,
I climb, I rise, I cry, The Quest."

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS*

BY THE HON. CECIL H. SMITH, LL. B., OF SHERMAN

Mr. President, Ladies, Gentlemen, Young Men and Maidens:

And allow me to say by way of parenthesis that on this occasion the maidens, like old mother Eve, are an afterthought. When I yielded to the temptation to torture you young people, though you had never wronged me, I was under the impression that I should address the young *men* of the University. The fact is I had forgotten there was ever such a thing as a co-educational institution. Thinking to address the young *men*, and bearing in mind that many a time and oft in my youth *wise* men had come from afar at commencement time and harangued my ears and harrowed my soul with long-winded advice, and consumed valuable time in oratorical flights, generally beginning, "Morituri Salutamus!" (though I never noticed that the imminence of death deterred them from thumb-screw and torture-chamber methods), then and there I registered a vow that if ever Providence should elevate me to the dizzy height of "Commencement Orator," I would get even. This is the first chance I have ever had. Come to think of it, maybe that's what those old fellows were doing—getting even. But to make a long story short, I merely want to say that, thinking to address young men, I cheerfully consented to be Lord High Executioner, and pay my debt to posterity; but wild horses could never have torn from me an acceptance had I known that fair young maidens would have been dragged at my chariot wheels! To them I most humbly apologize.

Right here I want to ask you young men if you really can study with these angels in the same institution with you? When I recall what back-breaking work it was for me to stagger up the hill of knowledge with the eternal feminine pulling at my coat-tails every Saturday night, I just can't comprehend your immunity, though the Bible does say men will grow weak and wiser—or perhaps they may have invented some kind of culture with which to

*The Annual Address before the Graduating Classes, June 14, 1910.

inoculate the young men of this generation. Certain I am that the University of Texas must distribute double doses to her young men to enable them to withstand the charms I see before me.

Not unmindful that in the shadowy past, with chest protruding, anointed with the wisdom of democracy, covered with the halo of statesmanship (selected doubtless because I possessed the appropriate facial lineaments), I once stood in yon legislative halls as the exponent and representative of the *plain* people, I can with candor say I prize this opportunity beyond all other honors that have come to me.

In a way, speech-making has been my trade; I have made all kinds of speeches: welcome addresses, valedictories, mothers' club speeches, funeral orations. None of them, not even the funeral orations, ever gave me the undiluted joy of this address to the students of the University of Texas. I don't know why I say address, for when invited by your distinguished President, he stipulated that I should simply give you one of my little heart-to-heart talks, interspersed with pearls of wisdom and punctuated with gems of wit. How I won any reputation as a wit I don't know unless I just look funny—something I can in no wise help. Be that as it may, nothing more handicaps a man than such a reputation and no power to make good.

I can sympathize with the son who, in a vain attempt to settle a lawsuit over his father's estate, sadly said, "Do you know, sometimes I'm almost sorry Pa died." Sometimes I regret that I ever tried to amuse. Time was when a man could string a few jokes together and be funny at his dead ease, but now with the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal* resurrecting jokes hoary with age and so bald they need a hair tonic (*hoary* and *bald* don't seem to go together, do they?), it takes a brave man to spring a joke on anybody. "Yes, I read that in the *Post* or *Journal*" has almost cured me of story-telling; my occupation's gone.

Well, what shall we talk about? Shall I hand out a little wholesome advice? It is a commodity I dote on dispensing. Or shall I act as Class Prophet (another thing we never had in my days), and draw aside the veil of futurity and show you the prizes that hang in Fate's storehouse of rewards for each and every one of you? Not being a seventh son, I may not attempt that. I once knew a de-

vout old darky who called her daughter "Iwilla." On being asked as to where she found such an unusual name, she replied with evident pride, "Her full name is *I will arise and go to my God,* but we call her Iwilla for short." Not possessing this discriminating taste as to names, this talk shall be nameless; so

"How the subject theme may gang,
Let time and chance determine,
Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps turn out a sermon."

When I look into your eager, hopeful, pure, young eyes, I am appalled! "What came you out to see, a reed shaken by the wind?" Ah! in truth a very reed, shaking and quaking too at my own temerity. I sometimes think our customs should be reversed and at certain favored times age should sit at the feet of youth and learn true wisdom. Forget for a time the miserable compromises of life, and see not as in a glass darkly, but with the clear eyes of youth. In such moments,

"Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither,
Can in a moment travel thither
And see the children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore."

Such experiences would mean far more to manhood than the cut-and-dried advice of age to youth; for I hold that

"The true age of wisdom is when
We are boys and girls and not women and men."

And so, knowing your blessedness, young people prize the present. Stand still for one moment and be glad, and say *to-day* I am wise, and rich, and happy! I bid you clasp close your hands around to-day and realize that all the gifts that count are yours—youth and health and hope and sunshine and friends and fresh air and June time; not to-morrow nor the day after to-morrow, but *to-day* you are blest. I well know that your eager eyes are longingly fixed on some bright goal in the future; but, young men, in all probability you will never be President, and when Davidson

and Poindexter and Johnson and Colquitt and Cunyus get through with the Governor's mansion, you will be too old and too tired to want even that; but you are now to-day far more than President or Governor; you are young, you are citizens of the best age, and of the best country, and of the best state in the whole wide world.

The Greeks had a beautiful conception of life, which they pictured as a thatched house in which the child is born, and under the roof of which his nature grows and expands, the house growing more and more fragile, until at last it sinks crumbling to the ground, and the man stands erect in God's everlasting sunlight, like the chambered nautilus, "leaving his outgrown shell by life's unending sea"; that were life indeed, not a "having and a resting, but a growing and becoming." But alas! it so falls out that ere the sun reaches its meridian, our outlook narrows, and old age oft finds us sitting in ignoble content, unmindful of the high aspirations of youth; quenched the fires of enthusiasm, empty the hands, and hardened the heart. That this may not be so with you,

> "Listen and swear by yonder morning star
> To fight and fight and fight for what you are."

Knowing so well the dangers before you, the pitfalls that lie in wait for you, and the miseries that may encompass you, I am emboldened to speak thus: first, hold fast to your integrity. "Till I die I will not remove mine integrity from me," said the Patriarch of old, and I know of no more inspiring watchword for the young men of to-day.

In this material age when greed and bribery, fraud and rottenness, stalk unashamed, and money grows on trees, a man of integrity is like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Build your character on that rock, and "when the rains descend and the floods come and the winds blow and beat upon it, it shall not fall."

I have no patience with the hot-house theories of latter-day moralists who would build a fence round every boy and man, and force them to be good, and then forsooth call that goodness virtue. Such means, in my judgment, produce mollycoddles, not men. 'Twas not thus God meant man to grow in grace and rise on stepping stones of his dead self to higher things. By all means build the fence, but build it on the inside, not on the outside. Build it in

the tender heart of the child; make strong every outpost with Christian training; guard the gates with mothers' prayers and admonitions, but when in the fullness of time he comes to manhood, for God's sake, let him stand alone and exercise that free will which his Creator gave him.

I am appalled at the paternalism that would emasculate man into a ready-made angel and legislate evil out of existence. As for me, I don't

> "Want to be an angel, and with the angels stand,
> A crown upon my forehead, a harp within my hand."

Rather let me take my place with those battle-scarred conquerors who have overcome, covered with sweat and dust, their armour hacked by many a fell stroke; they represent the best there is in humanity.

Next to that integrity which is the keystone of every manly character, I would impress on you young gentlemen the necessity of cultivating a broad and tolerant spirit. Use your reason; cast aside your swaddling clothes and be free; free from the awful slavery of the soul, beside which bodily serfdom sinks into insignificance; free from manacles forged by the narrow-minded prejudice of the "unco good and rigidly righteous." Blot from the pages of history all the foul deeds wrought by prejudice, and the bloodiest record of every nation would be wiped away. It dims the eye, distorts the judgment, and withers the heart. Young men, be not the willing slaves of prejudice, religious, political, sectional, or social. Stick to the faith of your fathers, *if it suits you;* stay with the old political ship of Zion that brought them from out the house of bondage, if it suits you; but give to every other man the same privilege, and don't judge him by such externals. Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, anti or pro, rich or poor, high or low, what's the odds? "A man's a man for a' that." Experience bids me declare that men are as often moved by the narrowest prejudice as by the most convincing reason. In politics, the church to which a candidate belongs, the party with which his father was affiliated, the vote he cast for a man in years gone by, or the man whose cause he espouses for some high office, outweighs the unsullied character and splendid fitness of his opponent.

How often in the temples of justice considerations of the poverty or widowhood of a plaintiff as against the wealth, or corporate character, or foreign residence of a defendant, even in our own fair state, control the courts and juries, in the face of evidence as strong as Holy Writ. I long for a race of broad and tolerant men, men who prove all things and follow the kindly light of reason; men who, broad in their views and kind in their judgment, see both sides of a question and give even the Devil his due.

Standing at the turnstyle to active lives, young men, boundless are your opportunities; neglect none of them.

"To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her,
And gather gear by every wile
That's justified by honor."

But in your efforts to make a living, forget not to make a life; remember the night cometh when no man can work; and in the twilight, may there be no angel of your dead self to question sadly, what have you done with the spirit? I am not pessimistic as to the destiny of the race, I know

"Some One's running this concern
That's got nothing else to learn."

And in his good time our failures and mistakes and pitiful compromises will give place to better things.

"God's plans, like lilies pure and white, unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal their calyxes of gold."

Since my boyhood the changes have been phenomenal. More comforts, more luxuries, more progress, better understanding, better feeling, better health—but can we say better men and women? Never! this old world never saw better men and women than came from the old log school house, with its blue-back spellers and dog-eared McGuffy's readers. I sometimes wonder what the lack is in our magnificent educational system, which I do not, I hope, underestimate; but that there is a lack, our ablest educators and most thoughtful men agree. The old system that taught the three "R's" —Readin', 'Ritin', and 'Rithmetic"—but taught them well, was,

in some respects, superior. Did you ever hear of a man trained under the old regime that couldn't spell? Nowadays we have a theory to cover every failure, and when our sons and daughters misspell we say, "Spellers are born, not made," and actually smile as if it were a distinction instead of a disgrace. My young son writes home to his mother and me, "Love to you b-o-t-h-e." I don't think that this is a congenital deformity, but that he is the victim of modern methods.

There were mighty spellers in those old days when Webster's blue-back reigned supreme. Well do I remember the old school teacher back in Georgia, tall and lean and lank, with black hair falling about his ears, high stock and piercing eyes that could see into the very soul of a boy. Daily the boys and girls were strung up in a line and were drilled in spelling according to syllable, somewhat after this style: *"Spell Magnanimity!"* (we never experienced any trouble in hearing him); and a lad or a lass would proudly respond, "m-a-g and that's a mag, n-a-n and that's a nan, and that's a magnan, i-m and that's an im, and that's a magnanim, i and that's an i, and that's a magnanimi, t-y and that's a ty, and that's a magnanimity." Thus I was drilled in spelling and incidentally acquired the artistic drawl which some count my chief charm. When Mark Twain, who possessed the same peculiarity, was asked in his youth why he pulled his words out that way, he replied, "I don't know, Mister; you'll have to ask my ma, she pulls hern too." But to get back to my youth, there was another "R" so well taught in those days that men and women went out from the academic halls with knowledge of a Book that this generation knows little of. Besides being drilled in spelling, every young man and woman had been drilled from childhood up in the Bible. Almost my earliest recollection is the memorizing of Bible verses, thought so necessary in those days. True, I wasted precious time searching for the shortest verses, but they were soon exhausted, and I acquired a knowledge of the Bible and a vocabulary of quotation that has been my most valuable asset in a material way Religion was the other "R" so well taught in those days. True, their system was open to objection—the long, puritanical, church-going Sundays established in me a permanent disinclination to attending church, which I have never been able to overcome; but from the

bottom of my heart I am thankful for a God-fearing father and mother and a Bible-studying youth.

If we can believe the magazines (though I never do, they make me too uncomfortable), Godless university students are the rule. As for me, I know no more pitiful sight than a young man "embarking alone in the night beneath a sky no longer lit by the consoling beacons of ancient faith;" shipwreck will surely come, and education that contributes to such calamitous results is sadly lacking.

My heart goes out to that fine old Texas gentleman who, bringing his almost incorrigible son, who had been relieved from duty at many schools, to a Texas college, was asked what course he preferred him to pursue, classical or commercial, replied, "Just learn him 'Rithmetic and the Ten Commandments, and I'll be satisfied."

The men of my generation have not all turned out saints, but still in time of temptation we have had memories, mighty in their power to save; memories of a sainted mother softly singing:

"He'll comfort thee, help thee,
And cause thee to stand,
Upheld by his gracious omnipotent hand.
Fear not, I am with thee,
Oh, be not afraid,
For I am thy God
And will still give thee aid."

And do you know, dear young ladies and gentlemen of this University, I think that children who fail to hear such songs from mothers' lips miss their richest inheritance.

And now, my dear young ladies, a word to you and I am done. First, let me assure you that being a mere man with all a man's meekness, I am ready to acknowledge that the Twentieth Century is *your* age. (Being a woman, of course you won't admit that.) I see the handwriting on the wall, and can read writing well enough to know that it means your complete emancipation. Really, women have always ruled the roost, but since they have determined to take the whole barn-yard under their gentle wing, man must needs "lay low" and let the midnight hours unchronicled go. But, dear young ladies, ere you appropriate our palladiums into suffragette petti-

coats, let me entreat you to be easy on us when you come into your own. Try to conceal your evident superiority. In our mad rush for money to enable us to commit matrimony, we could not cultivate culture, and that *Vere de Vere* manner which is the chief characteristic of our consorts. Don't expect too much. Mere men of the marketplace can't furnish touring cars and electrics and summer homes and artistic creations in clothes and at the same time be literary and know the last word on art. Time was when the met got the education and the women got the men, a kind of vicarious education, but times are changed. The wheel has come full circle, and we should be thankful that we still have a place in the economy of nature, and for the present must be tolerated.

Seriously, my dear yound ladies, I thank God the shrieking suffragette is not yet abroad in our fair Southland. Not yet! May she never cross Dixie's border. I have noticed that those who prate most about their rights, first forget their duties. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, in illustrating her belief that the home circle and not the polling booth is the true feminine sphere of influence, tells of an aged Scot who informed his minister that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, "and whiles theer," said the intending pilgrim, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud on Mt. Sinai." "Take my advice," said the preacher, "bide at home and keep them." And so I say to you, young ladies, bide at home—"to stay at home is best, home-keeping hearts are happiest." In your zeal for knowledge delve deep, soar high, seek and find, but at the end of your quest know that the greatest thing in this world is to be the mother of men. You are the salt of the earth. See that the salt doth not lose its savor. Everything depends on you. That these young men hold fast to their integrity—that they cherish the noble aspirations of youth; that they walk steadfastly, they and their sons and their son's sons to the remotest generation, for you are their keepers. Your hands may not cast the fluttering ballot of suffrage so much sought for these days; but ah! in those little white hands lies the destiny of the race, the race that will be saved by women, but only as mothers. Your motherhood is your Magna Charta. When I think of your high calling and the *rights* that *God* gave you, I am moved to say with the poet:

"Oh wasteful woman, she who may
On her own self set her own price,
Knowing man cannot choose but pay,
How she has cheapened paradise
And given for naught her priceless gift!
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine
Which, spent with due respective thrift,
Had made brutes men and men divine."

In conclusion, young ladies and gentlemen, I wish you every good gift, health, wealth, and long life and prosperity. In ploughman phrase, "God give you speed still daily to grow wiser, and may you better reck the reed than ere did the adviser."

THE UNIVERSITY

GENERAL NOTES

March 21: Spring Term classes begin. President S. P. Brooks, of Baylor University, delivers an address on "The International Peace Movement."

Calendar of the Spring Term At Austin

March 25: Texas plays Austin College, 2 to 3.

March 26: Texas plays Austin College, 3 to 2.

March 30: E. C. Mercer addresses the Y. M. C. A.

April 2: Inter-class track-meet won by Sophomores. Wilmot Declamation Contest. R. C. Hill, of Dallas, winning.

April 7: Texas plays Texas Medicals, 3 to 2.

April 8: Texas plays Texas Medicals, 4 to 4.

April 9: Robert B. Webb, Sophomore Engineer, dies.

April 14: Texas plays St. Edward's, 3 to 4.

April 16: Track-meet between Texas and Southwestern University won by Texas, 83½ to 38½.

April 19: "The Masqueraders," a play, presented by the students.

April 20: Texas-Louisiana debate won by Texas. Phi Beta Kappa elections announced.

April 21: San Jacinto Day, a holiday. Picnic at Landa's Park.

April 23: President H. L. Smith, of Davidson College, delivers Phi Beta Kappa address. Track-meet between Texas and Oklahoma won by Texas, 78 to 47.

April 27: Laying of cornerstone of Y. M. C. A. building.

April 28: President C. R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, addresses the University on "Conservation."

April 30: Texas-Missouri debate won by Missouri. Texas-Colorado debate won by Colorado.

May 2-7: Intercollegiate tennis tournament.

May 7: Texas wins Southern track-meet at Birmingham.

May 13: Violin Club concert. L. C. Guthrie, Freshman Engineer, dies.

May 17: Student elections.

May 18: Varsity Minstrel Show.

May 22: The *Cactus* appears.

May 25: Hon. Walton Peteet, of Fort Worth, delivers an address before the University.

June 4: Postponed examinations and examinations for removal of conditions and for advanced standing.

June 6-11: Spring Term examinations.

June 9: Jack Patterson, Sophomore Academic, drowned at Deep Eddy.

June 10: Senior Celebration in front of Main Building; banquet of Senior Laws at the Driskill.

June 11: Meeting of Regents at Austin; Annual Reception of the Christian Associations at Mrs. Kirby's.

June 12: Baccalaureate Sermon.

June 13: Meeting of Alumni Association; Class-Day exercises; Alumni Address; Alumni Reception at the Woman's Building.

June 14: Commencement Day: address by the Hon. C. H. Smith; conferring of degrees and announcement of honors and prizes. The Catalogue appears.

More Faculty Losses

In the last number of the RECORD we chronicled the loss of Professors Johnson and Farrington, who go, respectively, with the beginning of another year, to the University of Chicago and Columbia University. It has since become known that the University is to lose several other of its teachers with the end of the present session. Dr. Duncalf, Tutor in History, has been called to Bowdoin with the rank of Associate Professor; and Mr. Hamilton, also of the School of History, has accepted a call to the University of Michigan. Instructors Worley and Hale, of the Schools of History and English, have both resigned to take up advanced studies in Columbia University. And it is also announced that Professor Austin, of the Department of Medicine, will not return with the new year.

The Charles Durand Oldright Fellowship In Philosophy

In loving memory of her son, Mrs. Julia I. Oldright, of Austin, has given to the University the sum of $10,000 to endow perpetually the Charles Durand Oldright Fellowship in Philosophy. President Mezes, in announcing this gift, on Commencement Day, said: "This action will perpetuate the memory of a gifted student of this University who was in the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties as Assistant in Biology when taken from this life in 1896. His character and ability may well serve to inspire those who shall have the privilege of this Fellowship in years to come. The first endowed fellowship to be offered the University, the Charles Durand Oldright Fellowship sets a noble example and performs one of the highest services to the cause of education by encouraging worth wedded to efficiency."

At the meeting of the Alumni Association, on June 13, the following resolution was passed:

"WHEREAS, The Regents of the University have gratefully accepted the gift of $10,000 from Mrs. Julia I. Oldright to endow the Charles Durand Oldright Fellowship in Philosophy in memory of her son, a member of the class of 1892; and

WHEREAS, A portrait of Charles Durand Oldright and a tablet, suitably inscribed, are to be placed next session in the University; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this Association be directed to appoint one of our number to accept with suitable formalities this portrait and tablet when it is presented at an appointed time by the representative of Mrs. Oldright."

Arrangements for this presentation will be completed in the fall.

Charles Durand Oldright was born at Austin, in 1872. He was educated principally at home, and was practically self-taught until he entered the University in 1888. He distinguished himself at the University in both literary and scientific lines. He wrote much for the *Magazine*, of which publication he was Editor-in-Chief in 1893. Chemistry, Geology, and Zoology he studied with success and avidity. During the summer of 1890 he was associated with Professor R. T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey in stratigraphic field work in Texas. In June, 1893, he was engaged in marine biological work with a party of zoologists in the Bahamas. From the Bahamas, he went to Breslau, where two friends, Fred Opp, of Llano, and Ed. Hill, of Galveston, were United States Consul and Secretary, respectively. At Breslau he studied two years, taking Hill's place for a time. He then spent one semester at Munich, returning to America in the fall of 1895. Although offered a fellowship in the University of Cincinnati, a desire to be with his mother, who was in failing health, led him to return to Austin. Professor Norman soon discovered his ability and appointed him as Assistant in Biology. He and Ed. Hill, who had also returned to Texas, at this time, founded the *Alcalde*, the first weekly paper published at the University. Oldright also engaged actively in zoological research, but a sudden call to the beyond closed in this world a career full of the brightest promise.

He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, of the Rusk Literary Society, of the Cosmos Club, and of several other college associations.

Such is the brief biography of Charles D. Oldright. It fails, of course, to convey to those who did not know him any notion of those personal traits that made him valued by his friends. It was the privilege of the present writer to know him well. Together we studied geology and chemistry, and cherished a taste for ornithology. On long walks in search of rare specimens we discussed science and criticised poetry. His knowledge was great and his views were sound. Twenty years ago he anticipated several of the conclusions of the present workers on geographical distribution. With M. B. Porter and one or two others, we tried to unravel Kant with the help of the gifted and lamented Walter Lefevre. The weekly meeting of these would-be philosophers at the house of their teacher will always be remembered by the few who participated. Nothing in the universe from poetry to the principles of perspective, from Empedocles to Weismann, escaped attention. In literature he read extensively and with a catholic appreciation; with youthful daring he wrote on various things in various ways. An article on the "Wrens of

Travis County" was followed by a poem on "Das irdische Ewig-Weibliche." Gifted in many ways, he was a charming companion, devoted to his friends. That his memory is to be preserved by this noble action of his devoted mother is a cause for general rejoicing and a particular source of satisfaction to those old friends and class-mates who knew his true worth. H. Y. B.

Lectures During the Spring Term

Three lectures have been delivered under the auspices of the University during the Spring Term by men of distinction not connected with the institution. The first of these was delivered on March 21 by President S. P. Brooks, of Baylor University, on the subject of "International Peace"; the second, on April 28, by President C. R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, on the subject "Conservation of National Resources" (the address appears elsewhere in this issue); the third on May 25 by Honorable Walton Peteet, of the *Fort Worth Record*, on "The Organization of Labor, or an Industrial Political Safety Valve." There was also a lecture on April 23 by President H. L. Smith, of Davidson College, who came under the auspices of the University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Music During the Session of 1909-1910

There was no music during the Fall Term; the public fared somewhat better during the Winter and Spring Terms.

With one exception, the music of the season was home-grown, and differed little from that of past years. The Glee Club gave one concert which was very much enjoyed by a good house; it was demonstrated anew that no organization is more popular with the general and University public than the Glee Club when it comes up to its possibilities. There is no reason why a first-class club cannot be maintained all the time.

The Girls' Choral Club did better work this year than ever before. The selections were good and were well rendered; there had been no lack of practice and of efficient direction. Another feature that was commendable was the variety of the program. The assistance in this as well as in other programs of the year rendered by local musicians should be very much appreciated by the University public. Among others in this list may be mentioned Messrs. Limberg, Pfaefflin, and Widen, who are not only accommodating, but are most acceptable artists. Mrs. Collins is to be congratulated upon the success of her concert.

The Violin Club of young ladies is always a favorite. This year's program was no exception; in fact, it was an improvement. We are all grateful to Miss Katherine Wright for her careful and able direction of this club; she is one of the few who work for love. This is one organization that always render music that is really educative in value; they never give anything but the best music, and yet in such an acceptable

way that it is always attractive. They are also liberal with their gifts, playing many times for nothing, when to play must be an effort—as, for instance, on Commencement Sunday. They will have their reward.

With Dr. Schoch again at the head of the Band and Orchestra, we were assured of a successful season. Their three concerts in the Auditorium were well rendered, well attended, thoroughly appreciated; the outdoor concerts are always popular as to attendance, because they are free. There is, however, something of a nuisance connected with them, for which the Band is in no sense responsible; by reason of the promiscuous passing and playing of those who seem in no way interested in the music, those who want to enjoy the music have little opportunity. It has been suggested that a certain part of the grounds might be given up to those who want to play and visit, and another part to those who want to enjoy the music. The only regrettable feature connected with the Band for the year was the necessary departure of Mr. Collins on account of illness; he has been most efficient in musical matters around the University.

A new feature in musical circles was a comic opera, "The Masqueraders," presented by The Animal Fair, a new organization. At its head were Messrs. Rex Shaw and Jack Patterson. The play was adapted from the English of Oscar Wilde, and the music and lyrics were by Messrs. Jack Patterson and Harold Morris of the University. The music was bright and catchy, and the whole production was very attractive. The University profited by the performance in that it was the recipient of some excellent scenery, the gift of the grateful company for the use of the hall.

The only professional program presented was by the ever-beloved and never-to-be-forgotten Marcella Sembrich, who was assisted by Francis Rogers, baritone, and Frank La Forge, pianist. Of course, we expected the best in the world from Mme. Sembrich, nor were we disappointed; she was at her best, which is the world's best; she captivated her audience at once with an aria from Ernani; this was followed by a group of shorter selections from Schubert and Schumann and that gem, The Lass with the Delicate Air, that nobody but Sembrich should ever attempt. Love Has Wings is another that is always connected with her; To A Messenger received an ovation because of its worth and because it was the composition of her accompanist. Messrs. Rogers and La Forge received almost as much praise as Sembrich, and deservedly so; they are artists; it is indeed commendable in the great artists to have assistants that do not sink into insignificance as compared with the main artist. We shall always remember all these artists, and hope that they may return. We are indebted to the Matinee Musical Club for this excellent concert, as we are for practically all our good music from abroad. Unfortunately, the Music Festival did not materialize this year. D. A. P.

The Fortnightly Club

During the Spring Term the Fortnightly Club held four meetings. The program follows:

April 1. Dr. Duncalf, "The Background of the First Crusades."

April 29. Dr. Miller, "History of the Texas State Debt."

May 12. Mr. J. E. Pearce, "Race in History."

May 26. Round Table led by Dean Battle, "How to Make Scholarship Respectable."

The first two papers were the products of definite research undertaken by specialists and presented in scholarly fashion. Mr. Pearce's essay was a more popular presentation of certain debatable topics. Dean Battle opened to discussion a question of peculiar interest to members of a college faculty, and after stating his own views he obtained an expression of personal opinion from each one of his auditors. The numerical strength of the Club is insufficient to keep down such general informal discussions, which fact probably accounts for the continued activity of the organization after four years of existence. Under the wise direction of Treasurer Ostrander, the University Club's porter continued to dispense delicious viands at a cost which was not prohibitive.

New members affiliated with the Club this term are Librarian Goodrich, Drs. Eby and Duncalf, Messrs. Worley and Hollingsworth. At the end of the year four members were lost by their resignation from the Faculty.

R. A. L.

The University Co-operative Society

During the session of 1909-1910 the "Co-op." has grown a year older, with but little to record. Manager Wirtz suffered during May from a severe attack of pneumonia, but his place was very acceptably filled by Mr. J. H. Mosely, one of the student clerks. The usual 5 per cent rebate on purchases by members has been paid, rebates being paid on law books for the first time. The sales are running a little ahead of last year, and an effort has been made to cut the average gross profit from 15 per cent to 14 per cent. The Board of Trustees is now as follows: President Mezes, Dean Townes, Dean Taylor, Mr. B. B. Cobb, Mr. C. C. Truitt, Mr. A. B. Crawford, and Professor Mather. As in previous years, the "Co-op." has been the subject of sundry more or less good-natured jokes, having been depicted by the comic artist in various avaricious aspects. It is seldom, however, that a student investigates with sufficient care to determine either the merits or demerits of the "Co-op.," about which, therefore, there exists very little intelligent student public opinion.

Below will be found the statement of the Society for the year ending August 1, 1909. This statement, though not yet audited, is thought to be correct in all particulars. In addition to the annual statement, one covering the entire fourteen years of the existence of the "Co-op." is also

given, in the hope that it will interest some of the readers of the RECORD. An examination of this "Statement for the years 1896 to 1910" exhibits the following facts:

Total sales, 1896-1910	$256,251.16
Total net profit (i. e., assets)	$17,692.71
Total gross profits	$40,507.48
Average gross profits	18.77 per cent.
Average net profits	8.20 per cent.
Average operating expenses, excluding salaries	2.76 per cent.
Average salaries	7.06 per cent.

The management of the Co-op. feels reasonably proud of this exhibit. The very small running expense is due in part to careful economy and in part to the fact that the Co-op. pays no rent. On the other hand, it has fitted up its quarters at its own expense in an otherwise unavailable cavity under the Auditorium.

Judged by ordinary retail standards the "gross profit" percentage is rather small and the "net profit" smaller still. Nevertheless, since *all net profits go as additions to assets* (all the assets having arisen from net profits), the "Co-op." has accumulated sufficient funds to run its business properly, to win good ratings with the commercial agencies, and to secure all reasonable price concessions from jobbers and wholesalers. The time has, therefore, come to reduce "net profits" still further, thus checking the growth in assets.

To reduce net profits it is obvious that prices must be reduced, but the mode of reduction affords some room for discussion. After much deliberation it has been decided to leave book prices practically as at present, but to reduce prices on other necessary student supplies. Books will be sold at list prices or below, even when ordered by telegraph and shipped by express. In no case will a book be sold above the list retail prices of the publisher. A considerable "cut" will be made next season in the prices of stationery and miscellaneous stuff. To put such a cut into effect, it will be necessary to bring prices to a "penny" basis; and, hereafter, pencils at 3 cents and pads at 8 cents will be familiar items in the daily routine of the "Co-op."

The management of the "Co-op." trusts that in the past it has sold goods to students at reasonable prices. Future reductions in price will still further enable the "Co-op." to attain the objects for which it was created. These objects are: (1) to have the necessary student supplies conveniently at hand in sufficient quantities; (2) to sell such supplies as near cost as is consistent with the continued existence of the "Co-op."

Below is the annual statement for the "Co-op." for the year ending July 31, 1910:

Trading Account

Inventory August 1, 1909	$ 8,595 05	
Purchases, 1909-1910	28,568 65	
Transportation and telegrams	1,362 49	
Sales, 1909-1910		$ 35,814 65
Inventory August 1, 1910		8,207 95
Gross profits	5,496 41	
	$ 44,022 60	$ 44,022 60

Profit and Loss Account

Gross profits		$ 5,496 41
Interest on loans		252 16
Salaries of employes	$ 2,213 65	
Night mail service	89 70	
Insurance	70 00	
Advertising	89 05	
Taxes	88 51	
Maintenance of Co-op	342 75	
Protested checks	14 00	
Preliminary total	$ 2,907 66	
Rebates to members	401 95	
Net profits	2,438 96	
Grand total	$ 5,748 57	$ 5,748 57

Assets August 1, 1910

Inventory	$ 8,207 95
Due from customers	939 33
Due from publishers	678 41
Cash with Treasurer	180 36
Certificates of deposit	3,000 00
Loans	4,686 66
Present worth	$ 17,692 71

No Liabilities

Proof

Assets, August 1, 1909	$ 15,253 75
Net profits, 1909-1910	2,438 96
Assets, August 1, 1910	$ 17,692 71

The following is a statement of the business transactions of the "Co-op." for the years 1896 to 1910:

Year	Sales Net.	Gross Profits.	Operating Expenses Exclusive of Salaries.	Salaries.	Net Profits.	Assets.
1896-97	$ 5,717.34		$ 36.00	$ 215.50		
1897-98	7,366.54		58.02	141.72		
1898-99	7,709.39	$ 5,890.88	94.26	203.95	$ 4,443.03	
1899-00	8,810.86		77.49	273.77		
1900-01	11,324.49		63.94	283.20		$ 4,443.03
1901-02	11,573.82	2,010.01	73.05	374.50	1,442.46	5,885.49
1902-03	13,071.08	1,692.49	182.22	738.69	685.58	6,571.07
1903-04	13,891.28	2,803.76	706.17	1,312.73	967.37	7,538.44
1904-05	19,199.24	3,080.00	540.75	1,518.30	306.73	7,845.17
1905-06	25,897.21	3,732.24	961.15	1,548.19	966.55	8,811.72
1906-07	27,481.98	4,980.48	711.15	1,872.95	2,187.89	10,999.61
1907-08	33,101.58	5,540.03	927.77	2,234.95	2,350.64	13,350.25
1908-09	35,291.70	5,281.18	898.19	2,419.69	1,903.50	15,253.75
1909-10	35,814.65	5,496.41	604.31	2,303.35	2,438.96	17,692.71
	$256,251.16	$40,507.48	$5,934.47	$15,441.49	$17,692.71	

The following remarks may also be of interest to readers of the RECORD:

Rebates to members are paid out of gross profits.

Gross profits do not include receipts from interest.

The variations in net profits for 1901-1907 are due mainly to variations in mode of valuing stock on hand.

The variations in operating expenses are due mainly to variations in amounts spent on store room and for permanent equipment.

Both President and Treasurer served without pay from 1896 to 1903.

Salaries for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, and 1904-1905, include cost of running University Station Postoffice.

The gross profits for 1902-1905 do not include money paid by United States to run the postoffice.

President, 1896-1903, W. J. Battle.

President, 1903—, H. Y. Benedict.

Treasurer, 1900-1903, H. Y. Benedict.

Treasurer, 1903—, C. D. Rice.

Manager, 1905-1909, R. A. Richey.

Manager, 1909—, R. L. Wirtz.

The Engineers' Exchange was absorbed September, 1903.

H. Y. B.

Dr. Griffith Honored

An honor that came to the University with the Spring Term is the appointment of one of its staff of teachers, Professor Griffith, of the School of English, as one of the Board of Visitors for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Commencement at Annapolis comes in May, hence it was necessary for Dr. Griffith to leave before the end of the session here. The Board

held its first meeting on Tuesday of commencement week, and adjourned on Friday. Dr. Griffith was made one of the committee of three appointed to draw up the final report of the Board, and was also made chairman of one of the sub-committees. Mrs. Griffith accompanied Dr. Griffith, and both report an extraordinarily good time. A group photograph of the members of the Board appeared in one of the June numbers of *Collier's*.

Vacation Activities of the Faculty

As usual, most of the teaching staff of the University will remain in Austin during the summer, though few, if any, will remain idle. Some thirty-five or forty of the Faculty will be busy with the University Summer Schools until the first week in August. Some of the rest have been called to other institutions to give instruction during the summer. Still others have gone elsewhere, or will shortly be going, for the purpose of research work in libraries and laboratories that are more fortunate than ours.

Among those who are teaching in other institutions are: Professor Farrington, at the University of Chicago; Professor Ellis, at the University of Tennessee; Professor Newman, at Wood's Hole; and Dr. Yoakum, at Chautauqua, New York.

Dr. Griffith is studying in the libraries of Washington and Boston; Librarian Goodrich will be in or near Boston; Dr. Parlin will be in the library of the University of Pennsylvania for a while, and then goes to New England; Mr. Hale will attend the summer session of Columbia University; Dr. Duncalf will study at Madison for a while; Dr. Patterson is pursuing special investigations at Wood's Hole; and Dr. Barker will spend some time in the libraries of the City of Mexico.

President Mezes expects to attend the meeting of the National Educational Association at Boston in July, and then will go to the Adirondacks. Dean Battle expects to go to North Carolina for a while, and then on to New England. Dean Taylor has already gone to Virginia. Dr. Law will go to his home in Spartansburg, S. C., at the close of the Summer School, and Dr. Rall to his home in Iowa. Mr. Stark Young is spending his vacation in Italy.

A Notice of Professor Potts's Railroad Transportation

The following appreciation of Professor C. S. Potts's bulletin on "Railroad Transportation in Texas" is taken from the *Economic Bulletin* of March, 1910. The review was written by Frank Haigh Dixon, Professor of Railroad Transportation in Dartmouth College.

"Railroad Transportation in Texas. By Charles S. Potts. Bulletin of the University of Texas, No. 119, Humanistic Series, No. 7. (Austin, Texas; 1909. Pp. 214.)

"This monograph by the professor of law and government in the University of Texas is a painstaking and readable account of the history and present condition of transportation and its problems in the State of Texas. This Commonwealth has attracted widespread attention by the radical character of its regulation policy, and acute differences of opinion have arisen among students of the problem over the wisdom of the policy pursued. We are, therefore, greatly indebted to the author for his scholarly and dispassionate handling of a difficult subject.

"The historical portion begins with water communication before the appearance of railways, traces the growth of the railway net and the larger individual systems, with illustrative maps, sketches the period of inflation and stock-jobbing, and follows the development of State control from general regulation by legislative act in the 50's, to the creation of the Railroad Commission and the passage of other regulative measures in the 90's.

"Of most interest to the general reader are the author's comments upon the work of the Commission, and upon the attempts of the State to control capitalization. The Stock and Bond Law, which gives the Commission control over the issue of new securities, and the power to determine the 'reasonable value' of the roads, has resulted in a steady decline in the amount of outstanding stocks and bonds per mile, due to the careful limitation of capitalization of new roads. It is the author's judgment that there has been very little decrease in the amount of railway construction, but that the strict enforcement of the law by the Commission has prevented the corporations from raising the capital necessary for improvements, and has resulted in a deterioration in the condition of their lines. Reliance is still placed by the Commission upon the valuation made in 1894-1896. In the author's judgment, a revaluation is likely to close the existing gap between capitalization and value, and to open the way to new issues for betterment purposes.

"Cost of service as a basis of rate-making was the policy advocated by the Commission at the beginning, but its impracticability was soon demonstrated. While the old blanket system of rates has been modified somewhat in the direction of mileage rates, it has not been altogether abandoned. One modification of the distance principle which the author urges upon the Commission in the interest of industrial development in Texas, is a low import rate through Galveston that would develop 'back-loading.' He is not altogether sure that rates are lower than they would have been without a Commission, nor is he able to determine the effect of rate regulation upon railway earnings. Certain it is, however, that the Commission has almost completely abolished discriminations and has secured steady and uniform rates. While the constitutional provision which prohibits the union of parallel and 'competing' lines apparently encourages railway competition, yet, as the author well points out, there is no competition in rates, with the Commission prescribing the absolute rate to be charged, neither does the State rely any longer upon competi-

tion to improve the quality of the service. We have here probably the most extreme application of the principle of State railway regulation to be found in the country.

"In the opinion of the author, the dangers of the future are not to be found in the opposition to the principle of regulation, which 'now seems fairly acquiesced in by all classes in Texas,' but rather in the possibility that the Legislature will assume at times the functions of the Commission, and that railway commissioners will use their powerful positions as stepping-stones to further political preferment.

"With one contention of the author it is necessary to take issue. It is his assertion that it is unjust to include intangible value in the estimate of assets upon which taxes are to be levied and to exclude it when the question of rates is under consideration. This injustice is only apparent and is due to a confusion in reasoning. Intangible value is property and can be sold; hence it is taxable. But to include this value in determining the reasonableness of a schedule of rates, when the value itself is the result of existing rates, is to beg the question at the start. Once admit this contention, and the corporation has solved the problem of lifting itself by its own boot-straps."

President Mezes delivered an address at the meeting of the Texas Press Association at Stamford on June 8 on the subject of "Higher Education."

Miscellaneous Notes

A. S. Blankenship, A. B. of 1904, and for several years superintendent of schools in Coryell county, has been appointed Visitor of Rural Schools.

At Summerville, S. C., on March 30, Dr. Robert Adger Law, of the School of English, was married to Miss Elizabeth Mortimer Manigault.

On June 15 Dr. Edward Lewis Dodd, of the School of Pure Mathematics, was married at Austin to Miss Alice Laidman.

The fraternities in the University have recently entered into an agreement by which no Freshman may be initiated before the Christmas holidays, and none after that unless he has made at least four courses during the preceding term.

The new heating and power plant has been completed, and Professor Scott will spend most of the summer installing the necessary apparatus. The new library is under way; at least, the foundations for it have been excavated. The contract for the building will be let shortly.

In April Dr. Henry W. Harper, Professor of Chemistry, made a trip to El Paso for the purpoose of investigating the condition of the water supply of that city. Dr. Harper's report shows the water of El Paso to be, in the main, pure and wholesome.

COMMENCEMENT

In General

The Commencement of 1910 enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been a comfortable Commencement. By a special dispensation of the weather man, the hot spell with which student and professor had been contending during most of examination week was abruptly brought to an end with the coming of Saturday and the approach of the festivities; and though the temperature rose to 90 each succeeding day, it never went much beyond; and the nights were without exception cool. Meantime there was scarcely a cloud in the sky, the air was fresh and bracing, and at no time was there enough breeze to make the dust objectionable.

The Commencement of 1910 was a success in still other ways. Baccalaureate sermon, alumni address, and commencement address were all exceptionally good, though unhappily the alumni orator could not be present, and had to trust to another to read his speech for him—which, however, he did very well. The alumni meeting and class-day exercises went off well, and both were fairly well attended; the social functions were as successful as ever; and the number of visitors from other parts of the State probably exceeded the number of any former year.

The Commencement exercises, as has been the case since 1906, extended over only three days. No congestion has followed from this arrangement, and it is hard now to see how any other plan could ever have commended itself to the University authorities.

The Peripatos, a Commencement daily established two years ago, was again in evidence this year, appearing, as before, on Monday and Tuesday. This year, howevr, its account of Commencement activities was somewhat briefer than in former years, though the number of advertisements was as large as ever. The *Peripatos* serves a good purpose, but it should not be permitted to degenerate into a mere advertising sheet.

The Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. Reception

The annual reception of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. was held, as usual, at Mrs. Kirby's on the Saturday night before Commencement. Perhaps as many as two hundred students and visitors were present, and the occasion was in every respect a happy one. The Faculty was but poorly represented, owing in part to the fact that one of the candidates for Governor was speaking at the Opera House on the same night. The number of young men present, also, was too small,—this perhaps because it is not well enough known that all members of the University are invited.

The reception was held between the hours of 8 and 10:30 p. m., and on Mrs. Kirby's lawn. Japanese lanterns served to illuminate the

grounds; and chairs, benches, and cushions had been scattered about everywhere. The crowd began to assemble soon after 8. They were received by Mrs. Kirby (who seemed to be in excellent health), Miss Stuart, Miss Aden, and other members of the two associations, and all were made to feel at home from the beginning. Refreshments were served later on in the evening, and then the party were entertained by recitations from Miss Wright and by the singing of college and other songs. Altogether, the evening was very happily spent.

Commencement Sunday

The Commencement exercises proper began with the Commencement sermon on Sunday morning. This was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John A. Rice, of the Rayne Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of New Orleans. The text of the sermon was taken from the third chapter of *Timothy*, thirteenth verse: "That the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work"; and the subject of the sermon was "Selfhood and Service." The speaker's voice was resonant and full, and could be heard distinctly in all parts of the Auditorium. A clear and deliberate enunciation also contributed to this effect. The sermon, it was agreed on all hands, was one of the best ever delivered here. It is printed elsewhere in full in this number of THE RECORD.

The exercises of the morning began at 10:45, with the rendering of the Andante from the Sixth Symphony of Haydn by the University Violin Club. Then followed the singing of the Doxology; then the invocation by Rev. Dr. C. C. Pugh, of the University Baptist Church; after which the University Chorus sang the "Te Deum in F" of F. Kotzschmar; and this in turn was followed by the singing of the hymn, "O day of rest and gladness," by the congregation. Then came the scripture reading—*Luke* 19, 11-27—by Rev. Dr. S. E. Chandler, of the University Presbyterian Church; then the Morning Hymn of Jos. Rheinberger, sung by Mrs. Hilgartner, Mrs. Baxter, Mr. Clamp, and Mr. Stacy; then prayer by the Rev. Dr. McLauchlin of the Southern Presbyterian Church; then a solo, "These Are They" (from "The Holy City"), by Mrs. Clarence L. Test; then the sermon; then another selection by the University Chorus, "King All Glorious," of Barnby; then another hymn, "A Charge to Keep I Have," in which the congregation joined; and finally the benediction by the Rev. John Kerns, of the Central Christian Church. The services were over shortly after 12:30.

Rev. C. H. Booth, of the University Methodist Church, was in charge of the services, and the music was under the direction of Dr. Penick, who, as always, did his part well.

The program for Monday, Alumni Day, was as follows:

10:00 a. m.—Alumni Business Meeting, in Room 71.

10:30 a. m.—Class Day Exercises, in the Auditorium.

Alum 1 D

8:15 p. m.—Alumni Public Exercises: Address by Hon. Charles H. Shaw, LL. B., 1890, of Cincinnati.

10:00 p. m.—Alumni Reception, at the Woman's Building.

An alumni serenade by the Band, announced for 7:30 p. m., for some reason failed to materialize.

Another disappointment was the absence of the Alumni Orator, Hon. Charles H. Shaw, who, however, furnished excellent evidence of good faith by sending on his address to be read by some one else. This distinction fell to Professor Penick, of the Schools of Latin and Greek. The address is published elsewhere in these columns. After the reading of the alumni address the alumni reception was held, the place being, as for several years past, in the Woman's Building. The crowd in attendance was no larger than usual, but the music provided for the occasion was most excellent. Some disappointment was expressed that dancing was not permitted.

A full account of the activities of Monday is given in the following clipping taken from *The Austin Statesman* of June 14:

"The class of '09 and the Alumni Association held meetings yesterday morning, opening the exercises for the second day of Commencement week. Other exercises for yesterday were the class day exercises held by the Seniors of the Law, Engineering, and Academic Departments. After the alumni and class of '09 meetings had adjourned and after the serenade of the University Band at 7:30 last night the public meeting was held in the University Auditorium at 8:15, and the reception in the Woman's Building of both alumni and graduates at 10 o'clock, following the exercises in the Auditorium.

"At the meeting of the class of '09, the class colors were selected, and it was decided to have another reunion and luncheon next year at 1 o'clock on Monday of Commencement week. A committee composed of Miss Willie Birge of Austin, Miss Imogene Thrasher of Austin, and Will Cox of Hillsboro was appointed by President W. H. Harrison of the class to make arrangements for the luncheon, including the program and the notifying of the members of the class, urging them to be present.

"W. J. Crawford of Beaumont, President of the Alumni Association, being absent, R. E. L. Saner, Vice-President, presided. Dr. E. C. Barker of the University, acted as Temporary Secretary.

"The following officers were elected for next year: President, O. D. Parker, of Houston; Vice-President, R. E. L. Saner, of Dallas; Secretary, J. A. Lomax, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; Executive Committee, J. B. Dibrell of Coleman, Mrs. Charles Stephenson of Austin, J. W. Maxwell of Austin, Dr. Mat Smith of Dallas, and Dr. E. C. Barker of Austin.

"Hon. T. W. Gregory made a report on the subscription raised for the gymnasium fund and urged the alumni to subscribe to the fund, stating that a gymnasium was now the most essential thing needed at the University, and that no third-rate school in the United States was without a first-class gymnasium. Of the $70,000 to be raised, $31,741 has been subscribed by less than one hundred out of an enrollment of 12,000. By request of Mr. Gregory, Dr. H. Y. Benedict was appointed to assist him in handling funds and to share with him the work.

"The Chair was instructed to appoint a committee of one in each town in Texas to solicit subscriptions. E. H. Yeiser, Chairman of the Memorial Fund of Judge R. S. Gould, made a report and S. C. Jones of Houston and E. A. Frank of Dallas appointed to assist him in his work. Subscriptions for the busts of Governor Roberts and Sir Swante Palm, who presented the University a large number of library books, will be solicited. A motion was made by Dr. Benedict providing that, as the Board of Regents had accepted the $10,000 endowment offered by Mrs. J. I. Oldright of Austin, $600 of the interest of which was to be used yearly for a fellowship in philosophy in memory of her son, C. D. Oldright, of the class of '92, along with his portrait and bronze statue, which are to be placed in the University building, a committee of one be appointed by the President to receive the gifts when presented next year. He also moved that the Chair take the same action to receive the portrait of Col. G. W. Brackenridge when presented. A committee of seven was appointed to make arrangements for the reception which was held at the Woman's Building last night, and another consisting of T. W. Gregory, H. Y. Benedict, and J. W. Maxwell to select an orator for next year. They are to report to the Executive Committee after making their selection.

"The class day exercises held jointly by the seniors of the different departments in the Auditorium were a striking and interesting feature of the program for the day. The University orchestra furnished excellent music for the occasion.

"The Academic song was composed by E. A. Harris and the music written by Harold Morris, and the Law song by W. L. L. Moore. The Engineers sang the old ballad composed some time ago on Alexander Frederick Claire. B. B. Cobb was key orator for the Academs; J. H. Gill 'T' square orator for the Engineers, and W. L. L. Moore perigrinus orator for the Laws. Mr. Cobb in an interesting speech presented the 'key of knowledge' to L. S. Hoffman, representative of the Junior Academs; Mr. Gill the 'T' square to A. L. Toombs, representative of the Junior Engineers, and Mr. Moore the perigrinus to R. L. Carlock, Jr., of the Middle Laws.

"An excellent musical program was carried out at the alumni public exercises in the evening, and the address of Hon. Charles H. Shaw, of Cincinnati, LL. B. of '90, orator for the meeting, was read. A grand reception was held in the Woman's Building immediately following the public exercises."

Commencement Day

The exercises of Commencement Day, Tuesday, began at 10:30. Before that, however, there was an informal meeting of Regents, Faculty, and visitors in the Regents' Room, and, at the same time, Professor Shurter was marshaling the graduates in line in the corridors of the second floor. At the appointed time the line of march was begun, the President of the University and the Commencement Orator, together with the Academic and Engineering Faculties proceeding down the east aisle and taking seats on the rostrum, the Law Faculty, the Board of Regents, and invited guests taking the west aisle and proceeding to the rostrum, the graduates marching down the east aisle and taking seats in the center of the building. The graduates of the College of Arts wore caps and gowns, the Engineers were fitted out with dark coats and white trousers—a pleasing innovation,—and the Laws wore, as usual, sunflowers in their lapels. The graduating class of Engineers was noticeably small, that of the Bachelors of Arts was strikingly large.

The exercises began with music by the University orchestra, followed by prayer by the Rev. E. B. Wright, of the Northern Presbyterian Church. Then came the address of the graduating classes by the Hon. Cecil Smith, of Sherman, President Mezes introducing the speaker as one who combined the qualities of a Matthew Arnold and a Mark Twain. The orator's opening remarks were in a humorous vein, his voice was excellent, and he caught the attention of his audience at once, and held it throughout. The address is printed elsewhere in this number.

After the address to the graduating classes there was more music from the University orchestra, and then came the conferring of degrees. The Law graduates were presented by Dean Townes, the Engineers by Dean Taylor, and the Academics by Dean Battle.

The list of graduates for the session of 1909-1910 is as follows:

BACHELOR OF LAWS

John Anderson Barclay
Jacob Lee Beringer
John Caldwell Bird
William Clarke Blalock
Thornton Hons Bowers
Charles Calender Carsner, B. A.
Mark Millard Carter
Sidney Allen Charlton
Robert Walton Cowan
Arthur Delma Dyess, B. A.
Robert Lee Eaves
William Graham Gillis
John Roscoe Golden
John Adam Gracy
Joe Harvey Henry Graham
Henry Smythe Groesbeck
Charles Frank Guenther
Claude Vaden Hall
Reuben Adair Hall
John Edward Hickman
Irving Clarence Honegger
Hal Cozart Horton
David Elmer Hume
Palmer Edward Johnson
Murray Brashear Jones
Jacques Nicholas Keith
Robert Hamilton Kelley, B. S.
Fletcher Lane, B. A.

Jesse Josephus Lee
Frank Peirce McElwrath
John Link McMeans
John Maurice McMillin, B. S.
Albert Moodie
Edwin Victor Moore, B. A.
Robert Henry Moore
William Leroy Lipscomb Moore
William Carter Morrow
Acquilius Quitman Mustain
Horace Nutt
Ira Charles Ogden
Walter Alvis Parish
Joseph Hamblen Pattison
Tilmon Prewitt Perkins, B. S.
Edgar Harris Persons
Aaron White Pleasants
Murley Mitcherell Porterfield
George Gee Robinson
John Martindale Rowland
James William Sanders
Charlie Claude Shaller
Ealy Eugene Shelley
William Irving Sims
Charles Hume Smoot
Charles Leon Snyder
John McAllister Stevenson, Jr., B. A.
Henry Stieler
Arthur Dayton Stone, B. A.
Elmer Archibald Swofford
Rufus Lee Templeton, B. A.
Charles Cecil Truitt, B. A.
John Williams Turner
John Turner Vance
William Andrew Wade
William John Walden
Joseph Andrew West
Claude Caldwell Westerfeldt
Clyde Almon Williams
Alvin Jacob Wirtz
Louis Scott Wise
Damon Clinton Woods
Elmer Tarpley Yates

CIVIL ENGINEER

Gustav Adolph Bracher
Manton Hannah
Henry Lee Justiss
Walter Hiram McNeill
Parker Pace
Ralph Waldo Ridinger
Robert Alexander Wood

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Israel Moses Alexander
Howard Benedict Ayres
Eugene Britain Barnet
Edward Demai Battersby
Walter Leo Eyres
Arthur Leopold Faber
Lawrence Hugh Feldhake
Joe Henry Gill
Murray Francis Gill
Robert Williamson Gillespie
William Wylie Holden
Thomas Alan Hord
Walter Williams McAllister
Gilbert Maxey Thomas
Thomas Neal Wathen
Edwin Malcolm Wise, Jr.

ENGINEER OF MINES

Hugo Walter Miller
Hugh Wright

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Alma Austin
James Kyle Barnes
John Renshaw Beall
Allene Blacker

Winifred Bosche
Oran Roberts Brame
Denton Jacobs Brown
Harry Henderson Brown, Jr.
Lena Burford
Columbus Jerome Cartwright
Florence Shelley Chilton
Bruce Benson Cobb
Lucile Coffman
Alma Rose Cole
Rosina Guest Collins
Rosa Cook
Willard Richardson Cooke
Frances Alberta Cooper
Roy Hassell Crockett
Elizabeth Virginia Doggett
James Tickell Downs, Jr.
Benjamin Hadley Dyer
Charles Raymond Edwards
Mrs. Rosalia Riedel Felter
Miriam Finks
Emil Ernest Fischer
Ethel Mary Fonda
Katie Louise Gannaway
Julia Spencer Gillespie
Minnie Elfrieda Goldbeck
Ann Leta Gough
Ophelia Katherine Halden
John Werton Hampton
Eula Ezelle Harper
Eugene A Harris
Merton Leonard Harris
Helen Harrison
Sarah May Hirsch
Thomas Leighton Hoover
Horace Ben Houston
Anne Eugenia Hughes
Ovid Buren Hundley
Walter Samuel Hunter
Mabel Johnson
Leslie Elmo King
Kenneth Krahl
Louise Merritt Lawrence
Herbert William Franz Leonards
Maude Voncile Liddell
Kathleen Lomax
Lillian Lee Martin
Edward Jackson Mathews
Lena McKee
Martha Leonora Meachum
Allen Henry Menefee
Sarah Ennis Meriwether
Normal Hall Moore
Harold Cecil Morris
Mrs. Jessie Foster Wood Nance
Ila Irl Nelson
William Aubrey Nelson
Harriet Elizabeth Oliphint
Lee Roy Pearson
Wilhelmina Pegram
Robert Reed Penn
Clifton Sanford Perkins
Amos Peters
Catherine Margaret Richards
Ora Bell Riggs
Anna Dickson Roe
Arnold Romberg
Anne Ruggles
Charlotte Ryan
Watson Lafayette Sanders
Elfrieda C Schaefer
Reinhardt Schuhmann
Mamie Etta Searcy
Bird Ethel Smith
Mrs. Eula Pearl Vickrey Smith
Henry Jacob Lutcher Stark
Jefferson Davis Stinson
Robert Louis Sweeney
Joseph Allan Tennant
Maud Eugenia Thomas
Elmira Tinnin
Mattie Elizabeth Tisdale
Charles William Truehart, Jr.
Theodore Boyce Tucker
Herma Agnes Ujffy
Ernest Lovelace Vance
Mattie Leonora Vance
Hallie Devalance Walker
Georgie Daffan Waller
Hallie Ada Webster
Joseph Andrew West
Pearl West

Heiskell Bryan Whaling
Thomas Abraham Willard
Georgia Oree Wilson
Jane Dougles Woodruff
Elizabeth Gooch Wright

MASTER OF ARTS

Rudolph Leopold Biesele, B. A.

THESIS: *Der Einfluss Schillers "Kabale und Liebe" auf Sudermanns "Sodoms Ende."*

Willie Isabella Birge, B. A.

THESIS: *Anatomy and Some Biological Aspects of the "Ball Moss," Tillandsia Recurvata.*

Viola Minerva Cleaves, B. A.

THESIS: *Pragmatism: Past and Present.*

Bessie Cochran, B. A.

THESIS: *The People of Wordsworth's Poetry.*

William Edward Cox, B. A.

THESIS: *The Protection of Bank Deposits.*

Louise Gibson, Ph. B.

THESIS: *Efforts of the Texan Government to Obtain Peace with Mexico through Santa Anna, 1836-1837.*

Emil Rosevelt Stieler, B. A.,

THESIS: *Schiller als Historiker.*

Edith Crawford Symington, B. A.

THESIS: *Omens and Portents as Reported by Titus Livius.*

The Teacher's Diploma was conferred upon the following:

Alma Austin
Allene Blacker
Winifred Bosche
Bruce Benson Cobb
Bessie Cochran
Rosa Cook
Elizabeth Virginia Doggett
Ethel Mary Fonda
Katie Louise Gannaway
Minnie Elfrieda Goldbeck
Eula Ezelle Harper
Sarah May Hirsch
Louise Merritt Lawrence
Maude Voncile Liddell
Kathleen Lomax
Ellsworth Lowry
Lena McKee
Martha Leonora Meachum
Sarah Ennis Meriwether
Mrs. Jessie Foster Wood Nance
Wilhelmina Pegram
Ora Bell Riggs
Charlotte Ryan
Bird Ethel Smith
Emil Rosevelt Stieler
Elmira Tinnin
Herma Agnes Ujffy
Pearl West
Georgia Oree Wilson

The President next announced the names of those of the class of 1910 who were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. These are:

Winifred Bosche
Frances Alberta Cooper
Ethel Mary Fonda
Katie Louise Gannaway
Eugene A Harris
Anne Eugenia Hughes
Ila Irl Nelson
Arnold Romberg
Charlotte Ryan
Mamie Etta Searcy
Maude Eugenia Thomas
Joseph Allan Tennant
Herma Agnes Ujffy

Next the names of the winners of the sundry University prizes were announced, as follows:

The Edward Thompson Prize for the Best Law Thesis: Albert Moodie. Subject: "Deviation *versus* Departure."

The William J. Bryan Prize for the Best Essay on Good Government: Wilbur Munday Cleaves, LL. B. Subject: "The Relation of Woman Suffrage to Municipal Reform."

The E. P. Wilmot Prize in Declamation: Russell Chilton Hill.

The H. A. Wroe Prize in Debate: Luther Sidney Hoffman.

The S. P. Skinner Prize in Oratory: Edgar Clarke Soule, first prize; Fred Venable Hughes, Jr., second; and Walter Grady Miller, third.

The President then read the names of a number of alumni on whom honors have recently been bestowed. The number is smaller this year than usual, but, nevertheless, is quite respectable. The list is as follows:

Mr. A. M. McAfee, B. A., 1909, has been awarded the Goldschmidt Fellowship in Chemistry at Columbia University in 1910-1911.

Mr. W. S. Hunter, B. A., 1910, has been awarded a Graduate Scholarship in Psychology at the University of Chicago for next year.

Mr. John A. Lomax, M. A., 1906, will hold next session the Sheldon Fellowship in English for the Investigation of American Ballads, at Harvard University.

Mr. Charles Hackett, B. A., 1909, has been appointed Fellow in American History at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, for next year.

Mr. W. E. Dunn, B. A., 1909, has been awarded a Fellowship in Southwestern History at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, for next year.

It is practically certain that Messrs. G. M. Thomas and W. L. Eyres, E. E., 1910, will receive Mackay Research Fellowships in Electrical Engineering at the University of California next year. Formal action of the Graduate Council has not yet been had, however.

Mr. J. M. Kuehne, B. S., 1899, and M. S., 1901, Adjunct Professor of Physics, has just received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Charles W. Ramsdell, B. A., 1903, and M. A., 1904, Instructor in

History, was awarded the Ph. D. by Columbia University at their mid-session convocation.

The President then announced the following new prizes offered for next year:

Major Ira H. Evans, of Austin, offers for next year a prize of $75 for the best public address by a student of the University on the subject, "The Penitentiary System of Texas; What it is and What it Should Be."

The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the U. D. C. offers a prize of $25 for the best paper on a selected subject from the field of Southern History.

Then followed the announcement by the President of the establishment of the Oldright Fellowship in Philosophy, an account of which is given above in the General Notes. The announcement of the establishment of this fellowship was greeted with loud applause. It sets an example that is most wholesome, and which, it is hoped, will be widely emulated in the years that are to come. Other institutions of the size of Texas have been much more fortunate with respect to endowed fellowships.

The exercises concluded with a benediction by Dr. Wright, and at 12:30 o'clock the session of 1909-1910 came to an end.

The Final Reception

The Final Reception, otherwise known as the Final Ball, was held on the evening of Commencement Day, and was the same brilliant affair as in former years. There were scores of gallant youth and hosts of handsome women. And all parts of the State were represented. The flowers and other decorations were lovely, and so also were the frocks. Excellent also was the music. There were refreshments, moreover—sandwiches, almonds, olives, ice cream, cake, and other confections served during one of the intermissions, besides punch served throughout the evening. The usual reception was held at nine, and the grand march began at eleven, to be followed by the dancing. The Governor, with his staff, in full uniform, was expected, but was unable to be present. The dancing, consisting of twenty-four numbers, kept up until day. Murray Jones led the ball, with his sister, Miss Irma Jones, of Houston, thereby establishing a very graceful precedent. Mrs. Dr. Homer Hill was president of the patronesses, and she was assisted by Mrs. J. O. Creighton, Mrs. W. L. Gilfillan, Mrs. Eugene Haynie, Mrs. Huddle, and Miss Collett.

There was also a final german, held on Monday evening and at the Driskill. This was led by Robert Kelley, with Miss Collier, of Beaumont.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Registration For 1909-1910

A total of 319 students were registered in the Department of Education during the session of 1909-1910. Of these, 80 were men and 239 were women. This is an increase of 17 over the preceding year, when a total of 302 were registered, 57 men and 245 women. It will be noticed that this shows an increase of 23 men over last year—a very gratifying condition. In view of the fact that the number of students in Law and Engineering shows an actual decrease, this increase in Education becomes more significant. Furthermore, there is an even greater increase in the number of full-course registrations, viz., 368 as opposed to 331 the preceding year. The number of registrations in advanced courses, moreover, as measured on the full-course basis, also shows a decided increase, 139 as opposed to 107 for last year.

Diplomas and Certificates Granted

On the other hand, there was a decidedly smaller number of Teacher's Diplomas granted at the 1910 Commencement, 29 as compared to 55 for 1909. This was a direct result of the new certificate law. Seniors had planned their courses before the law went into effect and could not change them to take the extra course required. A large number of these students, however, are planning to make the extra course by correspondence, in summer school, or as a post-graduate course, and obtain the diploma later. Elementary certificates to the number of 81 were granted in June, 1910, as opposed to 62 in 1909. It is to be noted that the advanced four-year certificates, of which 29 were granted in 1909, were abolished by the last Legislature and therefore none were awarded in 1910.

Work of Teachers Committee

The work of the Faculty Committee on Teachers has been growing from year to year until it has taken up a large part of the time of the Chairman as well as requiring the services of a separate stenographer. The innovation last year of requiring a registration fee of $1.00 was continued this year, but has seemingly not diminished the number of applications. There have been approximately 200 students registered with the committee. Of this number, between 90 and 100 had accepted positions before the first of July. Of the remainder, some have withdrawn for various reasons, some have got positions without the aid of the committee, while the larger part will obtain places before the opening of the schools in September. The calls for teachers have been far more numerous than has been the number of properly qualified candidates. Well-prepared graduates, even those without any experience, have had little difficulty in obtaining positions paying all the way from $70 to

$125 per month. This is for graduates without experience; for those with experience the salaries have ranged from $1000 to $1800. It would probably be making a low estimate to state that a total of between 150 and 250 students have gone out from the University this year to teach in the schools of Texas.

Students Placed

The following is an incomplete list of the students registered with the Committee on Teachers who had, up to July 9, obtained positions for next year:

Superintendents—E. G. Alexander, Itasca; B. B. Cobb, Marshall; R. C. Campbell, Clarksville.

High School Principals—A. C. Ferguson, Marlin; L. E. King, Cameron; L. L. Miller, Longview; Reinhardt Schuhmann, Huntsville; R. A. Smith, Abilene; T. A. Willard, Del Rio.

Ward Principals—Michael Harold, Marshall; W. E. Masterson, Amarillo; R. M. Randle, Greenville.

Private School Positions—J. K. Barnes, West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio; Viola Cleaves, Switzer College, Itasca; Helen Garrison, Kenilworth Hall, Austin; E. H. Jones, Daniel Baker College, Brown-Wood; Emil R. Stieler, Marshall Training School, San Antonio; Itasca B. Sweet, Daniel Baker College, Brownwood; B. P. Weaks, Grayson College, Whitewright.

High School Teachers—Alma Austin, Hico; R. L. Biesele, Corsicana; Willie Birge, Crockett; H. S. Bonham, Austin; Blanche Crutsinger, Orange; G. W. Dupree, Olney; Katie Gannaway, Elgin; Minnie Goldbeck, Cisco; Ophelia Halden, Haskell; Maud Hart, Llano; Florence Holladay, Amarillo; Goldie Horton, Amarillo; Mabel Johnson, Georgetown; Leona Knox, Ballinger; Voncile Liddell, Seguin; Lillian Martin, Dublin; Viola Mizell, Wellington, Kan.; Mrs. Jessie Wood Nance, Seymour; Ila I. Nelson, Mansfield; W. A. Nelson, San Angelo; Elizabeth Oliphint, Rosebud; R. R. Penn, Belton; Alice Ramsdell, Sulphur Springs; Thos. W. Ray, Llano; Jeanette Roe, Richmond; Charlotte Ryan, Itasca; E. L. Vance, Corsicana; Georgia Waller, Hubbard; Pearl West, Abilene; Hulda Wild, Nacogdoches; Georgia Wilson, Honey Grove; Forest Wood, Brackettville.

Grade Positions—Helen H. Harrison, Gonzales; Beulah Kendall, Richmond; Rebecca King, Farwell; Sarah Meriwether, Dallas; Minnie Sprott, Georgetown.

Outside Activities

The Education Faculty, as usual, has had many calls for services outside the regular University work. Only part of this work is indicated in what follows. Dr. W. S. Sutton made an address on the educational services of W. T. Harris at the Harris Memorial meeting in the Law Building on January 22. He attended the meetings of the Department of Superin-

tendence and of the National Association of College Teachers of Education at Indianapolis in February. On April 6, he addressed the Methodist State Sunday School Association on some fundamental principles of education as applied to the Sunday School. On May 17, he delivered the commencement address at the Southwest Texas State Normal School at San Marcos on "Professional Aspects of the Calling of the Teacher in Texas."

Dr. A. C. Ellis during the Winter Term addressed the San Antonio Mothers' Clubs, spoke before the County Teachers' Institute at Waco on behalf of the Conference for Education, and addressed the County Association of Parents' and Teachers' Clubs at Greenville. During the Spring Term, he addressed the National Congress of Charities and Corrections at St. Louis on certain economic aspects of education.

Dr. Frederick Eby presented a paper on the life and character of Dr. W. T. Harris at the Harris Memorial Exercises on January 22. During the spring, he made the following addresses: On May 26, at the commencement exercises of the Corsicana High School an address on "The School of the Future"; on May 27 at Smithville, and on May 30 at Llano, on similar occasions, addresses on the same theme; and on June 2, an address at the First Methodist Church in Austin on "Graded Lessons in the Sunday School."

Professor Henderson has as usual spent most of his time during both the Winter and Spring Terms visiting high schools. This not only includes the work of inspection but also the making of numerous addresses to school boards, trustees, and high school pupils. In addition, he addressed the Wichita Valley Teachers' Association at Seymour on an educational topic, and delivered a commencement address before the graduating class of the Temple High School.

Dr. Rall gave an address before the Methodist State Sunday School Association at San Antonio, April 7, on "The Sunday School and the Adolescent Boy and Girl." He also addressed the Austin City Teachers' Institute on "Physical Education," and the teachers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute on "Some Lessons for the Teacher from Child Study."

Dr. Farrington's Resignation

The resignation of Dr. Farrington as Associate Professor of the Art of Teaching leaves a vacancy in the Department very difficult to fill. The nature of his new position in Teachers' College, Columbia University, is indicated in the following cliping from the *Teachers' College Record* of May 14, 1910:

"An extension of the international study of education has just been provided for by the appointment of Frederic Ernest Farrington as Associate Professor of Educational Administration and by the announcement of two courses in comparative education. During one half of each year Professor Farrington will give such instruction at Teachers' College. He

will spend the other half of every year in England, France, Germany and Italy in investigation and in the direction of investigations to be carried on by a small group of advanced students for whom traveling scholarships are to be established. Professor Farrington received in 1904 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Teachers' College, where he held a fellowship and an international fellowship in 1901-1903. He has since been Associate Professor in the University of Texas. He is the author of the standard work in English on 'The Public Primary School System of France.'"

During the past year there has issued from the press of Longmans, Green & Co., Dr. Farrington's second volume on French education, entitled "French Secondary Schools," comprising a thorough discussion of the Lycées and other secondary schools of France. This work will undoubtedly take its place beside Dr. Farrington's earlier work as the standard work in English in its field. It is worthy of note that the United States Commissioner of Education in a recent bulletin has included Dr. Farrington's earlier work in a specially selected list of one hundred titles for a teacher's professional library.

Work of Advanced Students

During the past year a large number of advanced students in education have made original studies and investigations of various educational problems. In connection with the Seminary in School Administration, Elsworth Lowry made a comparative study of the Normal Schools of the United States, B. B. Cobb, a study of the County Board of Education, J. F. Cox a study of Higher Schools of Texas, their organization and classification, and Emil Stieler, a study of Athletics in our schools and colleges.

In connection with the Seminary in the Psychology of Education the following studies are worthy of note: A Comparison of Mental Traits in White and Colored School Children, by E. G. Alexander; The Educational Value of Play, by Allene Blacker; The Collecting Instinct, by Rosa Collins; A Study of Oral Reading, by J. F. Cox; The Correlation of Ability of the Classes of the Austin High School in Mathematics and Latin, by Katie Gannaway; Grades of Freshman Students in Mathematics 1 in the College of Arts of the University of Texas and the Correlation of their Ability in Mathematics and English, by Miss Voncile Liddell; The Study of Retardation in the Elementary Schools, by Ann Ruggles; Imagination in Children, by Charlotte Ryan.

Mr. Alexander's studies involved an experimental investigation of the pupils from the third grade in the public schools up to the University with respect to their imagery, memory, and higher thought processes. Miss Blacker investigated the play interests of the pupils of the Pease School. Miss Collins made a first-hand study of the collections and the collecting instinct among the students in the Blind Institute and in the Wooldridge School. Mr. Cox tested the efficacy of the various methods of reading

(oral, silent, and being read to) among the first-year classes in Public Speaking, in order to determine the relative work of these methods in acquisition and retention. Miss Gannaway studied the grades of seventeen classes in the Austin High School and calculated the coefficient of correlation between Mathematics and Latin to be .56, with the probable error of .03. Miss Liddell found a coefficient of correlation between Mathematics and English of .33, with a probable error of .04 in the case of the freshman girls, and a coefficient of correlation of .53, probable error of .03, in the case of the boys. She also found that 31⅓ per cent of all the students in Mathematics 1, during the five years of 1904-1909, failed in one or more terms, and that, contrary to the usual opinion, the women made a better record than the men, only 25 per cent of them failing as opposed to 37 per cent of the men. Miss Ruggles determined the amount of retardation by studying the number of failures or promotions as shown in the records for the past six years in the Palm School in Austin.

E. E. R.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

In the Engineering Department the Spring Term has been a busy one, with but few unusual occurrences. The preparation of lessons, and the large amount of draughting, laboratory work, and field work required, occupied all of the student's time. Towards the end of the term there was the usual rush to complete surveys, drawings, laboratory reports, theses, etc., on time, and to obtain employment for the summer.

In General

On the first of April, to relieve the monotony of the daily grind, the students of the department, according to custom, "played hookey." They "cut classes" to a man, not a single student appearing for any recitation. There was a departure, however, from the customary manner of conducting their parade. On previous occasions the students have paraded the walks of the campus, bearing the image of Sir Alexander Frederic Claire, their patron saint, at the head of the procession. This year it was decided that "Alec" should ride. He was accordingly placed in a donkey cart, the donkey drawing it was converted into an effigy of the "Peregrinus," the revered emblem of the Laws, and the procession about the campus started. The Law students took offense at what they considered an indignity shown the Perigrinus and attempted a rescue. A rush resulted, in consequence of which eight Engineers were suspended, some for one, and the others for two weeks.

The Faculty found plenty to do in addition to their regular duties. Mr. Finch inspected the work of cleaning the elevated water tank of rust, and the repainting of it. Professor Taylor read the page proof of his forthcoming book, "The Backbone of Perspective," which will be printed and ready for use next session. Messrs. Lipscomb and Wagner located the new library and gave levels for the excavation for foundation.

The smoke-stack of the old power house was successfully wrecked under the direction of Dr. Scott. One side of the foundation was removed until the structure rested on less than one-half of its original foundation. By means of a jack placed on the opposite side the stack was then overthrown. It fell exactly where planned, doing no damage whatever. The whole task was completed in a few hours.

Under the direction of Professor Bantel the campus has been divided into two-hundred-foot squares, and a concrete monument, with an iron pin at its center, has been set at each intersection. This system of monuments will be of great assistance in locating future buildings, roads, pipe lines, etc., in accordance with the general plan of development approved by the Board of Regents.

Professors Scott, Rowe, and Bantel prepared a bulletin describing the work and equipment of the Engineering Department, and copies of it have been sent to prospective students throughout the State. The bulletin contains, in addition to the reading matter, numerous illustrations of the University buildings, the Engineering laboratories, draughting rooms, field parties, machinery, and other features of the Engineering courses.

Professor Taylor was one of a commission of three appointed by the city of Dallas to select the most satisfactory design for the proposed viaduct over the Trinity river at that point. A large number of prominent engineers from all sections of the country entered the competition and submitted designs. It was the duty of the commission to examine each of these critically and to select the most satisfactory.

Later, in connection with the above, an extensive series of experiments on different varieties of concrete was made by Professor Taylor, assisted by Messrs. Lipscomb and Wagner, the object being to ascertain the most desirable variety for use in the proposed Dallas viaduct. Samples of the different brands of cement under consideration were purchased in the open market, samples of the broken stone, and of the gravel available were obtained, and these were combined in various proportions and the strengths of the resulting concretes obtained.

Seven-day, fourteen-day, and twenty-eight-day compression tests were made on concrete cubes made of mixtures of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and four parts of broken stone passing through a screen of one and one-half inch mesh, separate tests being made for each brand of cement. A parallel series of tests was made on concrete in all respects the same, excepting that gravel of the same size, i. e., passing a one and one-half inch mesh, was substituted for the broken stone. In a similar manner tests were made of 1:3:6 mixtures of stone, and of gravel, passing a two and one-half inch sieve; and also of 1:3:5 mixtures of the same materials passing through a one and one-half inch mesh sieve. In all, one hundred and eight tubes were tested. The information obtained from this series of tests will make it possible to effect a considerable saving in the cost of the structure.

Faculty Losses

Mr. L. C. Wagner, Instructor in Drawing, and Mr. D. C. Lipscomb, Instructor in Drawing and Civil Engineering, feeling that there are brighter prospects and greater opportunities in the active practice of their profession, have tendered their resignation. Mr. Wagner has accepted a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Houston, and Mr. Lipscomb will be located at Dallas. In them the Department of Engineering loses two competent, conscientious, and experienced instructors.

Senior Theses

The subject of the theses presented by the Seniors this year are as follows:

"Comparative Tests to Determine the Effect of the Size of the Aggregate on the Compressive Strength of Concrete," G. A. Bracher.

"Tests to Determine the Effect of Creosoting on the Bending, Shearing, and Compressive Strengths of Timber," M. Hannah and P. Pace.

"Design for a Surface-Drainage System for the City of La Grange," H. L. Justiss and R. W. Ridinger.

"A Design for a Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge," W. H. McNeill.

"Pile Driving and Pile-Driving Machinery," R. A. Wood.

Positions Secured by Seniors

All of the members of the Senior Class in Engineering have secured positions. G. A. Bracher will engage in reinforced concrete work at San Antonio; M. Hannah will open an office in Austin, and will make a specialty of Sanitary Engineering; H. L. Justiss has accepted a position as Civil Engineer for the Texas Development Company of Houston; W. H. McNeill has gone to the office of Ira G. Hedrick, Consulting Engineer, Kansas City; R. W. Ridinger is with the Wichita Falls Railroad Company; R. E. Wood is employed on interurban railway work in North Texas and Oklahoma; I. M. Alexander will go to the General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.; H. B. Ayres, to the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company; Pittsburg, Pa.; E. B. Barnett, to the Brush Electric Light & Power Company, Galveston; E. D. Battersby, to the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. L. Fisher, to the Stone & Webster Corporation, Dallas; J. H. Gill, M. F. Gill, W. W. McAllister, T. N. Wathen, and E. M. Wise, Jr., to the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; R. W. Gillespie, to the San Antonio Gas & Electric Company, San Antonio, and T. A. Hord, to the Stone & Webster Corporation, Dallas. G. M. Thomas has been appointed to a research fellowship at the University of California.

E. C. H. B.

Electrical Engineering

Of the sixteen students who graduated in Electrical Engineering, one will receive a Research Fellowship in Electrical Engineering at the University of California, which pays $600 for the year, two will begin work at once in large power plants in Texas, six will be employed by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, two will go with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburg, and two with the Stone & Webster Corporation at Dallas.

The conditions are quite exceptional that make it possible for a man to obtain a fellowship at the University of California this year, because only two such fellowships are offered for any one year. Two years ago Mr. B. M. Woods, a graduate in Electrical Engineering at the University of Texas, was granted a research fellowship in Electrical Engineering at the University of California, and after one year's time there presented the necessary thesis and credit for the Master's degree. He was asked to accept the fellowship for a second year, and did so, but after six months resigned it to become instructor for the remainder of the year. Mr. Woods has the appointment to an instructorship in Mathematics at the University of California for next year, and expects to complete his work in Mathematics and Electrical Engineering during the time to satisfy the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Woods's work has been most commendable as a graduate student, his thesis on the "Attenuation Constants of Long Distance Telephone Lines" being an exceptionally complete mathematical paper, and it is probable that the rank and consideration given this year to University of Texas men by the University of California is in no small measure due to his success. A letter from Dean Cory of the Electrical and Mechanical College of the University of California addressed to Dr. A. C. Scott, answering his inquiry concerning fellowships for the present year stated that "there is no reason why one of your graduates should not, in all propriety, apply for a Fellowship in Electrical Engineering at the University of California for the coming year. If he is of the same metal as Woods, we will be fortunate to get him."

One of this year's graduates in Electrical Engineering has been offered a scholarship in the Graduate School of Applied Science at Harvard University, but has decided to go elsewhere.

The new heating and power building for the University is nearly completed, and when its equipment is installed, by the opening of next session, the facilities for instruction in electrical and steam engineering will be fully equal to those of any of the high-grade technical colleges. The steam laboratory machines are to be removed to the new building where a larger space is available, and a producer gas plant will also be installed. The boilers are to be equipped with mechanical stokers, and special arrangements will be made for boiler-testing work.

A new forge shop and a machine shop are to be equipped in the new power building, the latter to have motor-driven machine tools. The

present woodworking machinery is also to be moved into the new building and be equipped with individual motor drive.

The heating connections with the various University buildings is being completed through large brick tunnels, six and a half feet high and five feet wide inside, giving sufficient room for a large number of steam pipes and electric wires, and space to walk through the tunnels besides. These tunnels are thoroughly built, and permanent, and besides serving their main purpose, will incidentally afford opportunity for the mining engineers to practice underground surveying. A. C. S.

MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FACULTY

April 5.—No action of public interest was taken.

May 3.—The degrees to be conferred at the approaching Commencement were provisionally voted.

On recommendation of the Visitor of Schools, additional affiliation was granted to sixty-three schools, and all affiliation was withdrawn from two schools.

June 7.—After discussion at several meetings, the plan reported by a special committee for the reorganization of the College of Arts was adopted in its amended form as follows:

The Faculty of the College of Arts shall consist of the following Schools, and such others as may from time to time be created by the Board of Regents:

Applied Mathematics	Latin
Botany	Mathematics (Pure)
Chemistry	Philosophy
English	Physics
Geology	Political Science
Germanic Languages	Public Speaking
Greek	Romance Languages
History	Zoology

Schools.—The Staff of each School shall consist of all who are concerned with the conduct of its work. Those members of the Staff who hold a rank above that of Fellow shall constitute the Faculty of the School. All members of the School Faculty shall have a voice in its deliberations, but only those members shall have a vote who have a seat in the General Faculty.

The Chairman of each School, appointed by the Board of Regents to serve for two years, shall preside at its meetings, transmit its recommendations to the President, prepare under its direction the annual report of the School and in general serve as the School's Chief Executive. It shall be the duty of all of the full or ranking professors of a School

conjointly to make annually to the President such recommendations touching salaries and promotions in the School as they may deem wise, and on request of the President to recommend after conference with other members of the School staff suitable persons for appointment to vacant positions.

The Faculty of each School shall hold stated meetings at least once each term, and may meet at other times by the call of the Chairman, or on written request of a majority of its members. It shall have power to pass regulations (subject to the rules passed by the Regents and the General Faculty) governing the internal working of the School, propose new courses to the Committee on Courses, and make recommendations touching equipment and such other matters as may affect the welfare of the School, except in respect to salaries and promotions.

Before final adoption and submission to the President, the annual report of the work of the School, proposed new courses, plans for equipment, and all recommendations of importance shall be presented for discussion to the Division of which the School forms a part.

Divisions.—To secure properly co-ordinated action between related Schools, the various Schools shall be grouped into the following Divisions:

Greek	Germanic Languages
Latin	Romance Languages
English	Botany
Public Speaking	Geology
	Zoology
History	
Philosophy	Chemistry
Political Science	Physics
Applied Mathematics	
Pure Mathematics	

The Faculty of each Division shall consist of the Faculties of the Schools comprising it. All members of these Faculties shall have a voice in its deliberations, but only those members shall have a vote who have a seat in the General Faculty. Each Division shall elect its own Chairman to serve for two years. Stated meetings shall be held at least once each term and meetings may be held at other times by the call of the Chairman, or on written request of a majority of the Division Faculty.

The Division shall have power to recommend to the General Faculty requirements for honors in the several divisions; to supervise the work of candidates for honors and graduate degrees; to arrange and regulate such seminaries, societies, lectures, etc., as may need combined action; to nominate candidates for fellowships created primarily for the promotion of advanced work; and to make recommendations on any matter affecting the welfare of the Division.

It was resolved that the Faculty recommend to the Board of Regents

that a diploma fee of $2.50 be charged each applicant for a degree, and that this fee be collected by the Auditor at the time of matriculation, and that the fee be returned if the degree is not conferred.

On recommendation of the Visitor of Schools, additional affiliation was granted to thirty-eight schools, and affiliation in certain subjects was withdrawn from one school.

The report of the special committee appointed to consider what training is best for students intending to become teachers in colleges was amended and adopted as follows:

"Much has been said of recent years concerning the decadence of teaching in colleges and universities. To what extent the criticisms are justified is a matter of doubt, and your committee has not attempted to analyze them in full. Nevertheless, it will be admitted that among the many problems which have been forced upon educators during recent years that of the training of teachers is of prime importance. Possibly, also, it is true that because of the necessity for encouraging scholarly research sufficient emphasis has not been placed upon the problems of undergraduate teaching, and it has been too generally assumed that the sole requirement for a teacher is an advanced degree.

"While your committee is not able to present any solution of the general question, it believes that it is justified in offering the following suggestions as a basis for further consideration in the light of future experience:

"1. To secure fine teaching it is necessary that those in control of the institution shall make it evident that the opportunities for advancement in rank and salary and towards any honors which the institution has in its power to grant are open to the teacher equally as well as to the investigator.

"2. There is need for a recognition of the view that teaching is itself a branch of knowledge in which study and research are as necessary and important as in any other field.

"3. If the teacher is to reach and maintain a high standard of efficiency, his education can not stop with the receiving of a degree, but must be continuous. It is, therefore, necessary that some provision be made for leaves of absence at more or less frequent intervals, under such conditions as will not result in placing serious financial burdens upon those already underpaid.

"4. The training of the teacher in the method and art of his profession should not depend solely upon the more or less haphazard results of his own experience gained at the expense of his pupils. Rather, this training should be had as early as possible and in direct connection with his chosen field of work. Such training is in part acquired by those who serve in such subordinate positions as student assistantships, fellowships, etc., and it is suggested that the present practice may be so modified as to form the basis for a rationally developed system.

"While many general plans might be formulated, it is believed that progress can best be made through actual experience. It is, therefore,

suggested that in each of three schools to be chosen by the President and under the direction of a professor or instructor similarly chosen there shall be formed a class of selected students to be known as 'Readers' in the subject. Each class shall meet the instructor once each week for the discussion of methods, etc., and under his direction shall perform such duties as correcting elementary papers, etc. The time required of each student shall not be more than three hours a week in addition to the consultation hour and a credit of one-third course shall be allowed.

"5. It is recommended that the members of the Faculty who are in charge of these courses and the professor of the Art of Teaching shall constitute a committee, which shall be expected to study this method of training teachers and to report its conclusions to the Faculty next spring.

"6. With full appreciation of the high character of the teaching in colleges and universities, your committee feels that in one direction a marked improvement is possible. It believes that training in English should not be left to any one school but that all should co-operate in demanding that all written exercises, of any character, shall be characterized by grammatical and well-expressed English. Especially do we believe this practice to be essential in the case of scientific and technical students who from the nature of their studies do not receive the same training as students of the classics or the modern languages.

"7. It is suggested that students who are preparing for the profession of teaching should receive instruction in the psychology of education and the aims and purposes of education."

Provisional recommendations were made by the Dean of the Department of Education for the granting of Teachers' Diplomas and First-Grade State Certificates. On recommendation of the President, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Faculty of the University of Texas favors the appropriation by Congress of the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for the extension of field work of the United States Bureau of Education.

"This expression is, I believe, justified in view of the very helpful service the Bureau has performed heretofore, and of the increased opportunity such an appropriation would provide. The movement is, of course, in full accord with the plans projected by the Commissioner of Education."

On recommendation of the President, the Faculty authorized the giving of a one-third general course open to freshmen exclusively, and to not more than thirty men and twenty women students, by members of the instruction force who may be willing to do so and may be approved by the President.

"This course is suggested as an experiment, to be later on offered to more students or abandoned, as experience may determine. The idea in it is that at least a certain number of freshmen fail to get a good start because of inexperience, and that a competent instructor could, on conferring with them, discover and remove the obstacle or obstacles: for instance, ignorance of how to study, lack of general information and out-

look, improper selection of courses, weakness in some particular direction, unfavorable living conditions, lack of proper exercise, improper companions, etc. It is believed in the case of practically all such students work could be assigned by the instructor and discussed with the students which would be fully worth a one-third course credit, and would, in fact, at least remedy the evil. Moreover, valuable information regarding first-year students would be secured. Experiment is as necessary in education as in Science. The number of students assigned to any instructor would not be more than ten."

Dr. Garrison read an invitation from the Secretary of State and the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of the Republic of Mexico, addressed to the President, that the University should send a delegate to be present at the founding of a National University in the City of Mexico in the month of September next. Prof. Eugene C. Barker was elected to represent the University.

June 13.—On recommendation of the Students' Council, a member of the Senior Class was expelled from the University for breaches of the Honor System.

It was voted that the Gymnasium requirement for first-year men students be changed from twice a week to three times a week. It was ordered, further, that the Gymnasium be open between 5 and 6.

Visitor of Schools Henderson presented the following statement concerning the status of affiliated schools:

"In compliance with your request, the following information is submitted concerning the status of schools affiliated with the University·

"Number of schools affiliated one year ago: Group I, 65; Group II, 48; Group III, 27. Total.....140
"Number of schools affiliated at present: Group I, 87; Group II, 37; Group III, 15. Total.....139
"Number of schools affiliated in 14 units or more..... 87
"Number of schools affiliated in 12 units or more (from which students may enter the University next year)....120

"Within the past year nine schools lost all affiliation and eight new schools were added to the list, causing a net loss of one school for the year.

"The status of 108 schools was changed within the year.

"It is confidently hoped that by the close of next year 100 High Schools in Texas will be affiliated in 14 honest units of work."

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Meeting of May 31, 1910, at Galveston

The Board voted that the rule requiring the presence of graduates to receive their diplomas in person should be rigidly enforced, beginning

with next session, and the Faculty was requested so to advise candidates for graduation in the future.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT MATTERS

The President presented his annual report.

The resignation of Dr. A. E. Austin, Professor of Chemistry, was accepted.

The degrees recommended by the Faculty were finally voted.

The instructors, lecturers, and demonstrators of the present year were re-elected for 1910-1911.

Miss Ethel Hibbs was elected Librarian in place of Miss Addie Hill.

The thanks of the Board were voted Mr. Geo. W. Brackenridge for his donation of a thousand dollars for the repair of the Nurses' Home.

The sum of $125 was voted to defray the expenses of a speaker at the annual Commencement.

It was voted that the Board approve in principle the establishment of a laboratory of Preventive Medicine, and that the President so notify the press and include the same in the biennial report to the Governor and Legislature.

The consideration of the budget was postponed until the meeting in Austin on June 11.

The budget of University Hall was approved.

MAIN UNIVERSITY MATTERS

The sum of $1200 was voted to defray the cost of moving the woodworking shop to the new quarters in the power house.

The sum of $500 was voted to equip the woodworking shop for the teaching of manual training.

The sum of $600 was voted, in addition to the amounts otherwise available, to defray the cost of removing the steam laboratory from the Engineering Building to the new power house.

It was voted that the boilers and equipment of the old power house and the power house of the Law Building be sold under the direction of Professor Scott.

John A. Lomax, Associate Professor of English in the A. and M. College, was elected Assistant Director of Extension.

The sum of $400 additional was voted to the Publications Fund for the current year.

Leave of absence for the rest of the session, beginning June 6, was voted Dr. J. T. Patterson, for urgent business reasons.

The petition of J. A. West to be given his degrees *in absentia* was granted.

MEETING OF JUNE 11-13, AT AUSTIN

The President presented the annual report of the Main University.

The following recommendations of the Faculty Committee on University Hall were adopted:

That H. B. Seay be re-elected as Steward for 1910-1911.

That W. A. Darter be appointed Assistant Steward for 1910-1911.

That a deposit of $5.00 be required of roomers at the Hall, and that a deposit of $2.00 be required of day boarders.

That board be raised from $12 to $14 per month.

That the supervising manager be required to take not less than three meals per week at the Hall.

That the Faculty Committee be authorized to inflict fines from time to time upon students guilty of infractions of the rules of the Hall, the fines to be collected through the Auditor's office. (At present the only penalty that the committee can use is expulsion from the Hall. In many cases this is too severe, and the lesser penalty of a fine would prove effective.)

The plan presented by the Faculty for the reorganization of the College of Arts was approved (see p. 156).

The present heads of schools were elected chairmen for the next two years.

For the more efficient conduct of the University, the following rules governing the membership and work of the several Faculties was adopted:

Faculties.—Subject to the supervision of the Board of Regents and the authority it has vested in administrative officers, the general charge of the Main University is entrusted to the General Faculty of the Main University, and the general charge of the Medical Department to the Faculty of the Medical Department. Each of these bodies shall consist of such teachers and other officers as may be designated by the Board of Regents.

Departmental Faculties.—Each department of the Main University, including the College of Arts, shall be under the immediate charge of its departmental faculty. The Faculty of the College of Arts shall consist of the members of the General Faculty who belong to this department, and of such other persons as the Board of Regents may designate. The Faculty of each of the other departments of the Main University shall consist of the members of the department who are members of the general Faculty; of other instructors in the department who have served for a year or more; of teachers in other departments who give instruction required for any degree offered in the department concerned, and who have served for a year or more; and of such other persons as the Board of Regents may designate. All members of each Faculty shall have a voice in its deliberations, but only those shall have a right to vote who have a right to vote in the General Faculty. Legislation exclusively affecting any department shall originate in the Faculty of that department and in no other Faculty, but shall not be effective until approved by the General Faculty, or, at its discretion, by its Executive Committee, which shall include the President and the Deans of the several departments, and where necessary by the Board of Regents. Action affecting more than one department may be taken only by the General Faculty.

The President shall be a member, and Chairman ex-officio, of each

departmental Faculty. In the absence of the President the Dean of the department shall preside at its meetings.

It was voted that University Hall be placed during the coming summer session under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Summer School, with the understanding that it will try to turn over to the University one-third of the fees collected for room rent.

It was voted that certain repairs be made in the Woman's Building.

It was voted that a tablet, similar to that in memory of Dr. Waggener, be placed in the north wall of the Auditorium to commemorate President Wm. L. Prather.

It was voted that the title of Registrar of the Law Department be changed to Secretary.

The sum of $3500 was voted to increase the efficiency of the Bureau of Economic Geology, and to enable the old power house to be refitted for its use.

Appropriation was made to cover the extra cost of fuel and repairs to the old heating plant made necessary by the unusual cold weather of the past winter.

The budget for 1910-1911 was adopted. The following is the estimate of income and expenditure:

Income—

Unappropriated balance, September 1, 1910	$ 27,825 70	
Legislative appropriation	240,000 00	
Land leases	120,938 92	
Interest on State bonds	26,535 00	
Deferred interest on State bonds	9,425 00	
Matriculation fees	13,000 00	
Sale of old boilers	2,000 00	
Incidentals	300 00	
		$442,024 62

Expenditures—

Salaries	$207,093 34	
Schools and laboratories	15,075 00	
Current expenses	38,930 25	
Special expenses	180,750 00	
		441,848 59
Amount to balance		$ 176 03

The budget provides for the following staff changes:

Lewis H. Haney was made Associate Professor of Economics, in succession to Professor Alvin H. Johnson.

L. M. Keasbey was made Professor of Institutional History, instead of Professor of Political Science.

W. E. Metzenthin, Adjunct Professor of Germanic Languages, was made also Director of Physical Training for Men.

C. S. Potts, Adjunct Professor of Law and Government, was made Adjunct Professor of Government.

E. C. Barker, Adjunct Professor of Modern European History, was made Adjunct Professor of American History.

Stark Young, Instructor in English, was made Adjunct Professor of General Literature.

Frederick Eby, Instructor in the History of Education, was made Adjunct Professor.

R. G. Tyler was made Instructor in Civil Engineering in place of D. C. Lipscomb.

H. G. Livesay was made Instructor in Drawing in place of L. C. Wagner.

Lulu Bailey was reappointed Instructor in Physics, after two years at the Johns Hopkins University.

Mary E. Decherd was made Instructor in Mathematics instead of Tutor.

H. W. Stilwell was made Tutor in English.

Bessie Cochran was made Tutor in English.

May M. Jarvis was reappointed Tutor in Zoology, after a year at Bryn Mawr College.

Lee Ellison was made Fellow in English.

As Student Assistants were appointed: A. F. Daniel and V. M. Green in Applied Mathematics; W. M. Eliot, E. C. Rowe, J. B. Upchurch, and Offie Leonard in Civil Engineering; H. R. Thomas and Julian Montgomery in Drawing; H. W. Miller in Geology; Marguerite Calfee in Philosophy; L. R. Pearson in Economics; H. B. Whaling in Institutional History; J. D. Stinson in Government; E. R. Kellersberger in Zoology.

The President was authorized to make appointments to positions left unfilled.

It was voted that a Diploma Fee of $2.50 be charged each applicant for a degree, that this fee be collected by the Auditor at the time of matriculation in the Senior year, and that the fee be returned if the degree is not conferred.

It was voted to approve the recommendation of the Faculty with reference to the Ph. D. degree (see the RECORD, Vol. IX, p. 181f).

It was voted to accept the donation of ten thousand dollars offered by Mrs. Julia I. Oldright to establish the Charles Durand Oldright Fellowship in Philosophy in memory of her son, and President Mezes was requested to express to Mrs. Oldright the thanks of the Board for the gift.

The President was authorized to accept the bid of the San Antonio Foundry Company for erecting two fire escapes to the Auditorium with one modification.

The budget of the Medical Department for 1910-1911 was adopted as follows:

Income—		
Legislative appropriation	$ 55,000 00	
Unappropriated surplus, May 1, 1910	1,136 81	
Estimated balances, August 31, 1910	344 64	
Estimated breakage	410 00	
Fees from students	5,300 00	
Contribution from Mr. Brackenridge, if necessary.	200 00	
		62,391 45
Expenditures—		
Salaries	$ 50,641 66	
Laboratories	5,400 00	
Current expenses	4,523 00	
Repairs and improvements	1,800 00	
		62,364 66
Unappropriated balance		$ 26 79

The following staff changes were included:

Dr. M. Charlotte Schaefer was made Associate Professor of Biology, Normal Histology and General Embryology instead of Lecturer and Demonstrater in these subjects, Mr. Brackenridge agreeing to pay, if necessary, the additional expenses involved in this action.

Dr. David H. Lawrence was made Associate Professor of Medical Jurisprudence instead of Lecturer, without increase in salary.

Dr. George F. Lacey was elected Professor of Chemistry in place of Dr. A. E. Austin.

The application of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, for right of way through certain University lands, was granted, the distance being 38.50 miles.

Leave of absence for the next fall term was granted Dr. George P. Garrison on account of his health.

It was voted that library deposits not called for in two years should go into the Available University Fund.

The application of Anna D. Roe that her degree of B. A. be conferred *in absentia* on account of the illness of her father was granted.

The degrees recommended by the Faculty in Arts, Laws, and Engineering were formally voted.

It was voted to accept the offer of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy of a prize of twenty-five dollars to be given annually to the student writing the best paper on a subject selected from the field of Southern history.

The report of the Acting Building Committee in awarding contracts for the heating and power plant was ratified, the total being $69,500.75.

The Executive Committee of the Summer Schools was authorized to take advantage of the act of the last Legislature making a special appro-

priation of $500 for the teaching of Agriculture during the Summer Session of the University.

It was voted to accept with thanks the tender made by Dr. Edmund Montgomery and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dibrell of the art collection of the late Elizabeth Ney, the collection through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Dibrell to be allowed to remain in Miss Ney's studio.

STUDENT INTERESTS

Y. M. C. A.

One of the chief features of the Spring work of the Young Men's Christian Association is selecting and training officers, organizing committees, and formulating policies for the next year's work, especially for the beginning of the Fall Term. The officers and committee chairmen for next year are as follows: President, Ed. Heinsohn; Vice-President, E. Sydney Smith; Secretary, J. S. Boswell; Treasurer, E. R. Kellersberger; Bible Study, O. B. Black; Mission Study, L. V. Stockard; Religious Meetings, J. W. Daniel; Practical Needs, H. G. Brush; Social, M. A. Ramsdell; Finance, E. R. Kellersberger; Membership, E. E. Fisher; Announcement, A. W. Young.

Another most important move in the welfare and progress of the Association has resulted from an amendment to the Constitution whereby the two boards heretofore existing have been absorbed into one Advisory Board, consisting of four members of the Faculty, four citizens of Austin, and three officers of the Association—the General Secretary, the President, and the Treasurer. The Faculty members and citizens elected are as follows: Dr. W. T. Mather, Dr. W. J. Battle, Dr. D. A. Penick, Judge John C. Townes, Mr. G. W. Walling, Jr., Mr. E. M. Scarbrough, Mr. W. H. Folts, Mr. A. J. Eilers. This will insure a more active board, and one that will keep in touch with the student activities of the Association, as well as push to rapid completion the finishing and furnishing of the new building.

Early in April the corner-stone of the Y. M. C. A. Building was laid with due ceremony. President W. D. Smith, of the Association, was master of ceremonies, and Dr. Robert E. Vinson, President of Austin Theological Seminary, delivered the address. Dr. W. J. Battle, Dean of the Academic Department, and Chairman of the Building Committee, supervised the laying of the stone, and read the contents of the box that was placed in the stone. The building is now up to the floor of the third story, and enough money is on hand to put on the roof, thus protecting what has been done; and if subscriptions that are due come in, the work will continue.

State Secretary L. A. Coulter has been working with Dr. Mather, President of the Board, and recently received a gift of $5000 towards the new building, and is hopeful of two or three other gifts of like proportions. Following this, a canvass among students and citizens of

Austin, and perhaps one or two of the large cities of Texas, will provide the necessary funds, and Mr. Coulter says this will be done by the middle of November. With the realization of these hopes, the building will be occupied by the beginning of spring.

The religious work of the Association, while never up to the desired standard, has been earnest and fruitful. The Evangelistic Campaign was conducted by Dr. W. D. Weatherford and Mr. E. C. Mercer. Unfavorable weather, as well as an unfavorable time in the college year, interfered with expected results of the meeting. Yet there were several conversions, and the moral effect and a general strengthening of the tone of the Association's work was marked. The devotional meetings this term have been fairly well attended, and good programs have always been arranged.

Probably the most encouraging feature of the work this year has been the aiding of needy and deserving students in securing positions that pay part of their expenses. Some twenty or more have been thus helped. The earnings of these men would amount to more than $2000.

No special effort was made in the Spring Term to enlist men in the Bible and Mission Classes, as the time is too short to accomplish much, but the classes heretofore organized were carried on through the term to the close of the year.

The Waco Convention was one of the best ever held in the State. The University Association sent twelve delegates, and the men were very enthusiastic over the success and extent of the Association work. The Southwestern Student Conference was held at Seabrook, Texas, at the close of the school year, and six of the Association men attended. The men all came back on fire, and several gave their lives to Christian work. This conference brings students from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana together, and the best talent in the Association field is centered here to train the men in College Association work.

The outlook for next year is encouraging, and judging from the strength of the influence of the men that form the Cabinet, and from the earnestness of their purpose, the session of 1910-1911 is to be the best year of the Association.

Y. W. C. A.

The work of the Spring Term in the Association is always organization. New officers and new committees have to learn their duties, and plan the work for the next year. The Bible Study Committee has planned to enroll a large number of girls in the various Bible classes in the University Sunday schools, and also in the Bible Chair and the Theological Seminary, where three-hour-a-week courses are offered. The Missionary Committee has arranged to have student leaders for most of the mission study groups. These girls have been enrolled in a normal class this spring, studying the text-book to be used in the fall.

The Social Committees gave a most delightful luncheon to the Senior girls. The two Associations joined in giving a picnic to the entire stu-

dent body, also in entertaining students and Faculty at a closing reception at the home of Mrs. Kirby.

Miss Marguerite Stuart, General Secretary, could not return next year, so Miss Winifred Bosche, B. A., 1910, was elected Secretary. Miss Camille Williams was made President. M. S.

"The Masqueraders"

The following account of the presentation of the "Masqueraders," a comic opera, by students of the University on April 20 is taken from *The Texan* of April 23:

The "Masqueraders," as presented in the Auditorium Tuesday night, scored a tremendous hit. From beginning to end, the action was animated and enlivened, and at no part of the play did one's interest lessen. The scenic effects were admirably designed, especially the Rose Garden at the country home of John Worthing. The costumes were not of the tinseled and spangled sort, yet they were attractive and well-chosen.

The chorus "is now and ever shall be" unrivaled, for from the initial *entré* to the curtain fall, their appearance invariably evoked enthusiastic applause. The London Belles and Beaux, the French Maids and Buttons, the Sicilian Bandits and Eton Lads all executed their parts with a snap and a swing rarely to be seen except in the professionally trained chorus. And this remainds one of the music—catchy airs and verses that truly were exceptional.

Pierson Garrett, both as "Lane" and "Capt. Grimm," was a rare comedian, and his very presence on the stage alone brought forth laughter. Rex Shaw, as "John Worthing, M. P.," and Tom Holden, as "Doctor Chasuble," were both good, and played their parts well. Jack Paterson as "Tristam Moncrieff," was perfectly at ease, and being possessed of a good voice and natural aptitude for dramatic stunts, was perhaps the stellar attraction among the men.

Miss Dolly Bell Rutherford, as "Cicely Cardew," was perfect in every respect—dainty, coy, airy and graceful. Miss Helen Johnson, as "Mrs. Prism," was delightfully humorous in her rôle as an eccentric widowed gentlewoman. Miss Frances Jalonick was splendid in her impersonation of an English lady of fashions, as "Lady Bracknell," and her singing was a feature of the opera. Miss Violet Wagner, as "Gwendolyn," played the part of a society girl with leap-year tendencies, and she more than met the requirements. Miss Jean John, as "Merriman," was a dainty maid.

All in all, the "Masqueraders" was little, if at all, behind the average comic opera in merit. Such songs as "A Devotee of Tea," "Captain Grimm," "The Kitty Farm," and "Poor Little Monk" are well up to the standard of the present-day music, as popular music goes. Those who witnessed the performance have nothing but praise for it, and those absent have good reason to feel despondent.

Student Elections

The annual election of officers of the Students' Association and editors and business managers for the various student publications was held on May 17. L. S. Hoffman was elected as President of the Students' Association; John G. Hannah as Editor of the *Magazine*, with Watt L. Saunders as Business Manager; Will C. Thompson as Editor of the *Cactus*, with W. A. Threadgill as Business Manager; and George Hill as Editor of the *Texan*, with E. Sidney Smith as Business Manager. The election was quiet and dignified, as has been the case with every election since the Australian Ballot-box plan went into effect, and the outcome was altogether satisfactory, each of the successful candidates being well qualified for the position to which he was elected. A good word should also be said for the defeated candidates, who were also in most instances admirably fitted for the posts to which they aspired.

ATHLETICS

In General

During the Spring Term the University became a member of the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association. This Association was formed in September, 1909, but a number of the universities and colleges of the State, the University of Texas among them, were not entirely satisfied with its constitution and by-laws and did not make application for admission until it appeared that the constitution would be satisfactorily amended. The association met at Sherman in May, each of the nine institutions now forming its membership being represented by a delegate. A number of important amendments were adopted, so that its constitution now compares more favorably with those of other athletic associations of the South and West. The most encouraging feature of the meeting was the evidence of a desire on the part of all present for cleaner athletics. The general opinion is that there has been an unusually large number of violations of the rules during the past season, and the resulting feeling of disgust is so keen and widespread that a strong reaction has developed. It is hoped that this will result in many greatly needed reforms, and that athletics in this state will be raised to a higher plane, and be maintained there.

Baseball

The baseball season was unsuccessful in many respects. A fair schedule of games to be played at home was arranged, but this was considerably weakened by an out-of-the-state team asking to be released from its contract. After a trip to Louisiana and Alabama had been arranged, it was discovered that the majority of the members of our team were ineligible to play under the rules of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, of which the Universities of Alabama and Louisiana are members; and as

members of that association are forbidden to play any institution unless all members of both teams are eligible under its rules, games with those universities were impossible. Consequently, the games with Tulane were also canceled, and the idea of a trip across the Mississippi abandoned. A short trip to Waco was made, where two games were played with Baylor, and three games with Texas Christian University. Two games were played at Georgetown. All the other games were played at Austin.

About the middle of the season the team lost a number of its members, which contributed largely towards its lack of success.

The Dean refused one player permission to play on account of deficiencies in his scholastic work; two others were rendered ineligible by the University's becoming a member of the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, they being debarred by the one-year transfer rule; and two others were suspended by the Faculty Committee on Athletics for violations of training rules. This action of the Faculty Committee on Athletics greatly displeased some of the remaining members of the team, and culminated in a demand from two of the members of the team, T. N. Wathen and M. B. Jones, that the chairman of the committee should reinstate the two players suspended for violations of the training rules. Upon their demand being refused, they deserted the team, although there were still two intercollegiate games to be played. The University, however, was able to keep its contracts and fulfill all its obligations, but in order to get a full team in the field for the last game it was necessary to play students who were not in training and who were not considered members of even the scrub team.

C. A. Keith, a student of the University and an ex-member of the St. Louis American League team, coached the team, and faithfully performed his duties to the end of the season. Considering the many troubles, trials, and difficulties that he encountered, the results of the season are certainly no discredit to him.

Financially the season was also a failure. The weather was very unfavorable, and this was the chief cause of the financial loss. Eleven games were either entirely prevented by rain, or the attendance was so diminished by threatening weather and showers that the gate receipts were insufficient to cover the guarantees to the visiting teams. The guarantees obtained for the games played on foreign territory did not cover the expenses incurred, so the trips to Waco and Georgetown resulted in a loss. The coach was paid a salary of three hundred dollars. The total loss on the season was over eleven hundred dollars.

The baseball schedule for the year, with its results, was as follows:

Clubs.	R.	H.	E.	Batteries.
Texas University	3	3	6	Breihan and Jones
S. W. U.	4	2	2	Ayres and McHenry
Texas University	2	5	0	Groesbeck and Jones
Austin College	3	6	2	Lowry and Hudson
Texas University	3	9	2	Fulton and Brown

Clubs.	R.	H.	E.	Batteries.
Austin College	2	6	2	Douglas and Hudson
Texas University	3	4	2	Green and Brown
Texas Medics.	4	8	3	Graham and Brownlee
Texas University	4	6	3	Fulton and Brown
Texas Medics.	4	8	3	Singleton and Brownles
Texas University	7	10	0	Fulton and Brown
St. Edward's	2	7	5	Pier and Fruth
Texas University	2	4	2	Groesbeck and Brown
S. W. U.	1	5	2	Ayres and Bobo
Texas University	10	11	7	Groesbeck and Brown
St. Edward's	5	6	4	Pier, Brazier and Britz
Texas University	3	6	3	Groesbeck and Brown
Baylor University	7	12	1	Harrell, Wilie and Leazer
Texas University	0	2	2	Geen, Brown, E., and Brown, C.
Baylor University	7	11	0	Danforth and Leazer
Texas University	3	7	5	Groesbeck and Brown
T. C. U.	6	4	3	Morton, Randall and Buster
Texas University	0	5	2	Geen and Brown
T. C. U.	8	10	1	Stanfield and Buster
Texas University	1	4	1	Brown, Breihan and Brown
T. C. U.	8	9	2	Tyson, Randall and Buster
Texas University	4	8	4	Groesbeck and Jones
Baylor University	3	7	2	Wilie and Leazer
Texas University	1	1	0	Geen and Jones
Baylor University	0	2	1	Danforth and Leazer
Texas University	3	7	0	Fulton and Brown
Okla. University	2	5	3	Bridgewater and Conkling
Texas University	0	1	0	Groesbeck and Brown*
Okla. University	1	2	1	Buttrum and Conkling
Texas University	0	1	1	Geen and Brown
T. C. U.	3	4	0	Morton and Lamonica

*In this game neither team secured a hit in the first nine innings, Oklahoma scored the only run in the tenth on a single and a double.

Track

Under the new coaching system of 1909-1910, track has received a fresh impetus. In the fall, notwithstanding the fact that many men were trying for the football team, one hundred and thirty men reported for practice. Under the efficient coaching of Mr. Chas. L. Snyder, formerly of Drake University, we developed a team that carried off first honors at the Annual No-Tsu-Oh Carnival Track Meet in Houston on November 9, defeating both Tulane University and the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas scoring more points than both of her opponents combined.

During the winter months very little track work was done. However, the cross-country team sufficed to maintain the track-spirit, and on February 6 Howard Ayres won the six-mile cross-country run in the remarkable time of thirty-seven minutes and six seconds.

On February 22 the team went to Brownwood, where we overwhelmingly defeated Daniel Baker and Howard Payne Colleges.

Throughout the year the freshmen and first-year men worked diligently, and they developed a strong team. On March 2 they went to San Antonio, where Marshall Training School was defeated by a good score.

Early in April the Sophomores carried off the Annual Class Track Meet. The serious part of the track season was now at hand, and every afternoon Clark Field was alive with track men jumping, hurdling, sprinting, throwing the weights, etc.

The first meet of the spring was with Southwestern University, at Georgetown, on April 16. Texas won easily over the old-time track rivals, thereby taking the State championship.

On April 23, Texas added another victory to their already long list by defeating the University of Oklahoma at Austin.

Texas was now the undisputed champion of the State and the Southwest. Were we to remain here and not even make an attempt to win the All-Southern Championship? The question was put to the students, and they unanimously answered in the negative. Thus, with their aid, eleven track men, accompanied by Coach Snyder and Manager Green, started on their way to Birmingham, Alabama, where the Southern Championship games of the American Athletic Union were to be held. There on May 7 Texas won both the club and the College Championships, scoring twice as many points as her nearest opponent, Vanderbilt University

That the past track season was a tremendous success, no one will doubt. Going through six meets, defeating eighteen colleges, clubs, and universities, scoring a total of 417⅝ points as against a total of 327⅓ points scored by all opponents, is a record of which Texas can justly feel proud.

The following men composed Texas's first undefeated track team: C. W. Bailey (Captain), Russell Callan, T. O. Cheatham, J. J. Estill, W. Ford, H. S. Groesbeck, T. L. Hoover, Bart Moore, Jr., H. A. Melaskey, A. H. Rothe, G. M. Thomas, Chas. L. Snyder (Coach), Theo. M. Green (Manager).

The following table shows the scores:

November 9, 1909, Houston—Texas, 66⅔; A. and M., 27⅓; Tulane, 30.

February 22, 1910, Brownwood—Texas, 78½; Howard Payne, 25; Daniel Baker, 22½.

March 2, 1910, San Antonio—Freshmen, 69; Marshall Training School, 44.

April 16, 1910, Georgetown—Texas, 83½; Southwestern, 38½.

April 23, 1910, Austin—Texas, 78; Oklahoma, 47.

May 7, 1910, Birmingham—Texas, 42; combined score of eleven opponents, 93.

Total score of Texas, 417⅝.

Total score of combined opponents, 327¾.

The four tournaments played here this session have had a marked tendency to increase the interest in the game and to raise the grade of play.

Tennis

Most of the best players of the State came to the State Invitation Tournament played here May 5-7. In the final doubles Messrs. Semp Russ and Walter Walthall of San Antonio, defeated Mr. Tom Holland, of Beaumont, and Mr. Leon Walthall, of San Antonio, in three straight sets. In the final singles, Mr. Walter Walthall defeated Dr. Benedict of the University, three sets to one. Suitable prizes were awarded to the winners and runners-up and consolation prizes were also given. Mr. Russ did not enter the singles.

Messrs. D. S. Perkins and Walter Eyres defeated Messrs. A. D. Brodie and J. J. Jester in three straight sets in the finals in men's doubles for the student championship of the University. Mr. Perkins defeated Mr. Eyres in straight sets in the finals in men's singles. Miss Lucile Coffman and Miss Adele Epperson won the championship in women's doubles, Miss Coffman also winning in women's singles. Misses Bettie Doggett and Allene Blacker were the runners-up in doubles, Miss Epperson being runner-up in singles.

Messrs. Perkins and Eyres defeated Messrs. Benedict and Penick in three straight sets for the Varsity championship in doubles, while Dr. Benedict defeated Mr. Perkins in three straight sets in singles.

For several years past it has been a pleasant custom for the "students" and "Faculty" to play these "Varsity championship" games.

The Intercollegiate Tournament was played here just before the State Invitation Tournament. Messrs. J. A. Bowers and P. T. Simms of A. and M. defeated Messrs. E. A. Ingram and A. C. Strickland, of Baylor University, but were in turn defeated by Messrs. Perkins and Eyres of the University. Mr. D. N. Murphy of A. and M. defeated Mr. Strickland of Baylor and Mr. Perkins of the University in singles. It is to be hoped that this recently established intercollegiate tournament will improve tennis playing in the Texas colleges to such an extent that the college men will eventually make a better showing than at present in the State tournaments.

Messrs. S. N. Caldwell and J. J. Estill won the doubles in the Men's Novice Tournament, Mr. J. J. Jester winning the singles.

The Awarding of T's

The Athletic Council at its last meeting in June awarded T's to Miss L. Coffman, Miss Adele Epperson, Miss Allene Blacker, and Miss Elizabeth Doggett for excellence in tennis.

Messrs. Callan, Hoover, Cheatham, Thomas, Estill, Ford, Bailey, Moore, Green, Snyder, Melaskey, Rothe, and Groesbeck, members of the Track Team, were awarded T's.

Messrs. Stacy, U. C. Brown, Rector, Nixon, Groesbeck, Geen, Fulton, Ryan, Brownlee, and Taylor, of the baseball team, were awarded T's.

Messrs. Eyres and Perkins were awarded T's in tennis, they having won the state championship in the Texas Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament.

T seconds were awarded in track to Fleming, A. H., Lawther, H. P., Lawther, Jacobey, Fonts, Bush, O'Connor, James, Dudley, Kirkpatricy, Craddock, Lipscomb, Cartwright and Maner; and in baseball to Wade, Jester, Breihan, Byrne, Massingill, Baldwin, Long, Kirkpatrick and E. A. Brown.

B T B was awarded to the following members of the basbetball team: Campbell, Thomas, Massingill, James, Garrett, Hardy, and Moore.

Class numerals were awarded Melaskey, Craddock, Groesbeck, Cheatham, H. P. Lawther, A. H. Lawther, Jacobey, O'Connor, James, Kirkpatrick, and Moore.

THE TEXAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

The meetings of the Texas Academy of Science for the Winter and Spring Quarters were of unusual interest. On Saturday, February 19, Professor Charles S. Potts, of the Department of Law, lectured upon "Penal Reform in Texas," a timely subject in view of the recent revelations concerning the care and treatment of law-breakers in our State. He pointed out with emphasis that the time was ripe for better things: that if the criminal is to be reformed there is some real reform needed in the present administration of our penal institutions. Professor Taff, of the Austin Public Schools, and Mrs. Pearl C. Jackson, a member of the Board of Managers of the Gatesville Reformatory, as well as the President of the Academy, took part in the general discussion following the reading of the paper.

On Friday, March 18, Dr. Eugene P. Schoch, of the School of Chemistry, read a paper on "The Problem of Maintaining Soil Fertility." The trend of this paper is shown in the following opening paragraphs:

"The subject of agriculture is certainly 'in the air.' Everybody emphasizes its importance. Educators discuss the necessity of teaching the subject in schools; governments provide departments of agriculture; farmer institutes and experiment stations are found everywhere in the land; prominent and able men endeavor, by means of all the resources that modern journalism commands, to impress us with the fact that future generations are doomed to starvation unless a great effort is begun in this generation to avert the catastrophe; President Roosevelt's

Commission for the Conservation of Natural Resources devoted a great deal of time and attention to the preservation of soil fertility and called upon experts to prepare special reports on this subject. Could all this be an hysterical agitation over a small cause?

"It is said that the land where the first settlers in this country raised their first crops can be had at ten dollars an acre, although it was worth fifty dollars quite a while ago, and now, on account of its location, should be worth one hundred to two hundred dollars. It is well known that the productiveness of land determines its value, and hence the low price mentioned above tells its own tale plainly. Of course, many of us in the West see nothing alarming in this, but rather incline to the view that it gives us and our lands a chance in turn. But what after we have had our turn? Many may be inclined to the view that 'our turn' will last so long that it is folly at present to worry about the future. Yet these same people are probably interested in the increased yield of corn or of any other product—a procedure that at present either shortens 'our turn' because it is a greater drain upon the soil reserve, or it confronts us with the expense for fertilizers to maintain a high state of fertility. Hence for one reason or another everybody in this great community who considers the subject recognizes that the maintenance of the fertility of the soil is a question of paramount importance."

Professor Schoch presented a somewhat comprehensive review of our present knowledge on (1) our means of ascertaining the state of fertility or the need of soils for fertilizers, with (2) statistics on soil exhaustion and fertilizer supply, together with (3) the outlook for economic crop production in the future based on present-day practice and the available amount of land and resources, all of which goes to show (4) the need of further investigation stimulated by the present remarkable results obtained through research conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Soils.

Friday evening, April 15, Dr. William James Battle, Professor of Greek and Dean of the College of Arts, lectured on "The Recent Development of Greek Archeology."

It might seem strange that a Professor of Greek should address an academy generally identified with the natural sciences, but the collection of facts about the achievements of man and the classifying of them make archeology as truly a science as the collection and classification of facts in any department of nature.

In the recovery of the material remains of Ancient Greece, several stages are clearly to be made out. Beginning with the Renaissance the aim was to recover single works of art. Discoveries were made chiefly in Italy, and we have to deal almost entirely with copies made in Roman times and not original Greek works. The first systematic attempt at the study of Greek Art was made about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. Even Winckelmann, however, with all his insight, never realized that his famous history was based chiefly on copies and not on original works. Towards the end of the Eighteenth Century began a series of

travels and studies in Greece which led, one might almost say, to the rediscovery of Greece. Early in the Nineteenth Century a second stage in the study of Greek archeology began with attempts to excavate famous buildings. Among these may be named for examples the temple now called that of Aphaea, on the island of Aegina, and the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. Due largely to the influence of Dr. Schliemann, the work of excavation was extended from single buildings to groups of related buildings. Of these, the most conspicuous examples are the Sacred Enclosures at Olympia and Delphi. The latest stage of excavation has extended the area to be uncovered to include entire cities and the object is no more to recover either single works of art or famous buildings or famous sites, but the manifold life of a whole city.

Through these excavations the world has been enriched by a magnificent series of works of art of many different kinds, and our knowledge of the productions of the ancient Greeks has been vastly increased.

The most astonishing development, however, has been the recovery of a hitherto practically unknown period of civilization in Greece anterior to Homer, differing essentially from the civilization of Historical Greece in reaching an amazing refinement and richness. The chief site of this civilization was long thought to be Mycenae, but it is now known that its highest development was reached in Crete, where a great sea power centered that was so strong that its capital city of Knossos required no fortification walls. The Homeric Poems probably give a picture of the late stages of this civilization. It was brought to an end by rude invaders from the North, whose coming inaugurated a period corresponding to the Dark Ages that followed the destruction of the Roman Empire. Only after a long period did the civilization of Historic Greece arise.

On Friday, May 20, Mr. John H. Keen, M. A., Instructor in Philosophy, in an excellent paper, discussed "The Philosophy of Dr. William T. Harris," a subject of no little interest to those devoting themselves to education as a profession.

At the Formal Meeting of the Academy on Monday, June 13, the ballots having been counted, the following officers, for the year 1910-1911, were declared elected:

President, Dr. William S. Sutton, Dean of the Department of Education.

Vice-President, Dr. O. M. Ball, Professor of Botany, A. and M. College.

Treasurer, Professor E. C. H. Bantel, of the Department of Engineering.

Secretary, Dr. Frederic W. Simonds, Professor of Geology.

Librarian, Mr. N. L. Goodrich, Librarian of the University.

Members of the Council, Dr. William T. Mather, Professor of Physics, Dr. H. L. Hilgartner, Oculist to the State School for the Blind, Dr. Geo. S. Fraps, State Chemist, A. and M. College. F. W. S.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BULLETIN

(Continued from inside front cover.)

Humanistic Series

2. *The Evolution of "Causa" in the Contractual Obligations of the Civil Law*, by Samuel Peterson. 24 p. January, 1905. 25 cents.
3. *De Witt's Colony*, by Ethel Z. Rather. 99 p., 4 maps. 1905. 35 cents.
5. *The Grotesque in the Poetry of Robert Browning*, by Lily B. Campbell. 41 p. April, 1907. 25 cents.
6. *The Beginnings of Texas*, by R. C. Clark. 94 p., map. December, 1907. 75 cents.
7. *Railroad Transportation in Texas*, by C. S. Potts. 214 p., 6 maps, charts. March, 1909. $1.50.
8. *Crime and the Treatment of the Criminal*, by C. S. Potts. 86 p. May, 1910. 50 cents.

Medical Series

1. *Yellow Fever: a Popular Lecture*, by James Carroll. 32 p. June, 1905. 15 cents.
2. *The Care of the Insane*, by Dr. M. L. Graves. 16 p. 1905. 15 cents.
3. *The 1903 Epidemic of Yellow Fever in Texas, and the Lesson to be Learned from it*, by Dr. G. R. Tabor. 22 p. June, 1905. 15 cents.

Scientific Series

5. *Test of a Vertical Triple Expansion High-Duty Pumping Engine in Operation at the Water Works, San Antonio, Texas*, by A. C. Scott. 52 p. illus. pl. June, 1905. 35 cents.
6. *Vegetation of the Sotol Country in Texas*, by W. L. Bray. 24 p., pl. June, 1905. 25 cents.
7. *Observations on the Habits of Some Solitary Wasps of Texas*, by Carl Hartman. 72 p., pl. July, 1905. 25 cents.
8. *The Protection of Our Native Birds*, by T. H. Montgomery, Jr. 30 p. October, 1906. 25 cents.
9. *The Austin Electric Railway System*, by members of the Senior Class in Electrical Engineering, 1906. 123 p., illus. pl. 1906. 50 cents.
10. *Distribution and Adaptation of the Vegetation of Texas*, by W. L. Bray, 108 p., pl. map. November, 1906. 35 cents.
11. *A Sketch of the Geology of the Chisos Country*, by J. A. Udden. 101 p. April, 1907. 50 cents.
12. *The Clays of Texas*, by Heinrich Ries, 316 p., illus. pl. 1908. $2.00.
13. *The American Mistletoe*, by H. H. York. 31 p., pl. 1909. 50 cents.
14. *Symptoms of Disease in Plants*, by F. D. Heald. Illus. November, 1909. $1.00.
15. *Field Studies of the Behavior of the Lizard Sceloporus Floridanus*, by H. H. Newman and J. Thomas Patterson. 23 p., illus. December, 1909. 25 cts.

To those who desire it a complete list of the publications of the University of Texas will be furnished. Requests for this or for bulletins should be addressed to the University of Texas Bulletin, Austin, Texas. Exchanges should be addressed to the University of Texas Library.

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